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In the Lab, a Big Step Against Cancer Human Immune Substance Is Tested Successfully on Mice

By Boyce Rensberger. WASHINGTON — Scientists say they have "apparently cured" cancerous mice by giving them a modified version of a substance that the human body naturally makes to fight cancer.

New President, Old Policy: Iraqi Missile Site Attacked

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. WASHINGTON — U.S. warplanes attacked an Iraqi anti-aircraft missile site on Thursday, and President Bill Clinton said he would continue Washington's hard-line policy of demanding Baghdad's compliance with agreements ending the Gulf War.



TRAINING IN KUWAIT — Kuwaiti special forces listening to instructions from U.S. Green Berets during a live-fire drill on Thursday that was part of Iris 93, a joint exercise.

First-Day Crisis in Capital Handled With Handshakes

By Paul Horvitz. WASHINGTON — A groggy but jovial President Bill Clinton met his first domestic crisis on Thursday: Too many ordinary folk turned up to shake his hand at a people's reception at the White House.

Confirmation Doubts Rise For Justice Dept. Nominee

WASHINGTON — Amid rising doubts in the Senate over the confirmation of Zoë Baird as attorney general, President Bill Clinton on Thursday expressed what sounded like qualified support for her and rejected suggestions she step aside for having knowingly hired two illegal aliens to work in her household.

Potential Disaster as Tanker Burns in Malacca Strait

By Michael Richardson. SINGAPORE — A burning Danish supertanker, abandoned and drifting after a collision, started spilling oil Thursday near the entrance to the Malacca Strait, one of the world's busiest international waterways.

Uphill Struggle Expected Toward Peace in Bosnia Serbian Leader Insists on Referendum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. GENEVA — Negotiations aimed at ending the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina face an uphill struggle despite the acceptance by rebel Serbs of a proposed new constitution, a spokesman for the peace conference said Thursday.



MONARCHY MEMORIES — A royalist holding a poster Thursday of Louis XVI, guillotined 200 years ago, during ceremonies at the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Page 7.

Kiosk Virgin Presses British Air

LONDON (Reuters) — Virgin Atlantic Airways said Thursday it was unsatisfied with the apology by British Airways PLC for a campaign of "dirty tricks" against it, and the smaller airline threatened unspecified actions if an act of good faith was not forthcoming.

Arafat, on Israeli TV, Seeks Talks

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called on Israel on Thursday to agree to a direct meeting with leaders of the organization.

New UN Envoy: Bosnia a Priority

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Madeleine K. Albright, President Bill Clinton's nominee to be UN ambassador, said Thursday that the National Security Council would meet soon to discuss the Bosnia situation and hinted at a more active U.S. role.

In Jerusalem, A Modern Way To Message God

By Clyde Haberman. JERUSALEM — God has a fax number in Jerusalem. On Wednesday, Bezeq, the Israeli telephone company, launched a service that enables callers to send God faxed messages that are inserted into crevices of the Western Wall, the holiest site in Judaism.

Market data table including Dow Jones (Up 11.07), Trib Index (Down 0.09%), and The Dollar (New York, 1.6141).

# German General Cautions Bonn

## Pullout From Bosnia Patrols Would Hurt NATO, He Says

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Amid partisan debate in Bonn about accepting a more active role for the military, Germany's top soldier warned Thursday that the country's leaders would weaken NATO if they decided to keep German troops out of a UN operation policing Bosnia's airspace.

The comments by General Klaus Naumann, Germany's chief of staff, coincided with the signing of a cooperation agreement between NATO and the new French-German corps, a planned 35,000-man force that German officials have said can foster a stronger Western alliance in the post-Cold War era.

Both the new French-German corps and the risk of engagement in Yugoslavia are viewed by the United States and other governments as tests of a united Germany's readiness to assume larger geopolitical responsibilities.

The Eurocorps now seems on paper to have delivered on German promises of upgrading French ties with NATO and not weakening German ties, a NATO official said, "but things can change in a situation as fluid as 1993 promises to be."

A practical challenge could arise soon over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's radar, or AWACS, planes, which are monitoring Bosnia's airspace. Patrolling over the Adriatic and Hungary, they are the main component of an air surveillance network that the alliance has set up ahead of a possible UN-ordered military intervention.

Based in Germany, these planes — basically airborne radars and electronic warfare command posts whose crews, including German pilots and technicians, can direct allied fighter planes in an air battle — would be an essential arm for NATO if it has to stop violations of the no-flight zone, by force if necessary.

Poised for action once the UN Security Council approves a resolution to enforce a no-flight zone, the alliance could stumble if the Bonn government sticks to its plans to order German crews off the planes at the critical moment when they start combat missions.

NATO's 18 AWACS planes, part of the rare military hardware jointly owned by the allies, are based in Geilenkirchen, Germany, and commanded by a German Air Force general. About one-third of

the 1,500 servicemen involved in the AWACS command are Germans.

Spelling out the consequences of a sudden loss of Germany's participation, General Naumann said in Brussels that his country "cannot take the German crews off the AWACS without decisively weakening the only instrument that fully expresses the full integration of the alliance."

The Kohl government has persuaded its coalition partner to lift rules against German troops' participation in international peacekeeping operations, but it maintains that it still needs more support from the opposition Social Democrats before it can shift German policy.

General Naumann said that he "seriously doubted" whether German participation in aerial reconnaissance would be unconstitutional, but that the politicians in Bonn needed to make up their minds.

If the airman were withdrawn on the brink of combat, General Naumann said, he would tell the government that Germany should withdraw completely from the AWACS operation and turn over that NATO command slot to another allied nation.

U.S. officials have said publicly that it would cause a crisis in NATO for Germany to balk at helping enforce a no-flight zone.

Heavy political symbolism about NATO's future is attached to the potential mission in Bosnia, which would be the first time the alliance performed peace-keeping duties for the United Nations.

That new role for NATO was designed in part to justify extending the alliance's existence — and prolonging the presence of U.S. forces in Europe.

NATO officials want strong, visible German involvement to help maintain enthusiasm in Washington and to offset French objections to letting NATO try to assume new missions in Eastern Europe.

Since France boycotted NATO's AWACS program — by instead buying three of the U.S.-made air-planes for its own air force — the alliance has been able to "finesse any disagreements in principle and move ahead in practice" in positioning itself for possible action in the former Yugoslavia, a NATO diplomat said.

The French see the Eurocorps as a start for European Community military cooperation led by Germany and France.



DEATH IN GEORGIA — A Georgian weeping over his mother in Sukhumi on Thursday as the war with Abkhaz rebels continued in the former Soviet republic. The woman was killed during a shelling campaign by Abkhazis that has lasted more than a month.

# West Decries Re-election of WHO Chief

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

Western diplomats and many staff members of the World Health Organization reacted with dismay on Thursday over the re-election of Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima as director-general of the World Health Organization.

But some Third World diplomats explained their support for Dr. Nakajima by saying that his administration was better able to deal with the public health problems of the poor, rather than with diseases such as AIDS, cancer and heart disease that are the primary concern of Western countries.

Dr. Nakajima, whose candidacy was aggressively promoted by his native Japan, is one of the most controversial and openly criticized senior officials in the United Nations system. Western diplomats assert that he is autocratic, that he is a poor communicator and manager and that he is frequently absent from his post. The director of WHO's global AIDS program, Jonathan Mann, resigned in 1990 in a bitter feud over Dr. Nakajima's management style.

At a news conference following his re-election, Dr. Nakajima dismissed the criticism as an "international media campaign." The United States made no secret of its preference for the rival candidacy of Moham-

med Abdelmoumene of Algeria, a former assistant director-general, who was dismissed last year after announcing that he was in the running.

But on Wednesday, the U.S. representative to the UN organizations, Morris B. Abram, put a brave face on the news.

"The United States has a long-standing commitment to the WHO, transcending any personalities," he said. "The essential point is that the organization should be managed well and efficiently. We shall work with the new administration towards those ends, as we always have."

In Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement thanking those who had supported Mr. Nakajima's re-election by a vote of 18 to 13 in WHO's executive committee.

There were clearly a great many countries that voted after having been wined and dined and promised many things by the Japanese government," Donald A. Henderson of the science adviser's office in the Bush White House told The New York Times.

The Times earlier reported that Japan had threatened to withhold aid from countries that voted against Dr. Nakajima. At his news conference, the director-general avoided questions

about alleged influence-peddling, saying "the Japanese government could never do that." Although Third World countries swung the executive committee vote in favor of Dr. Nakajima, "every major contributing country other than Japan supported Dr. Abdelmoumene," according to John Bolton, an assistant secretary of state in the Bush administration who oversaw the WHO campaign, also quoted by The New York Times.

The Washington Post quoted from an internal State Department paper that said Japan had engaged in "aggressive tactics, including the pursuit of votes in exchange for favors."

# A Documentation of Bosnia Rapes

## All Sides Are Guilty, Amnesty International Reports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Women from all sides of the Bosnian civil war have suffered sexual abuse, including rape, at the hands of the three warring factions, but Serbs were most guilty of the crimes, Amnesty International said Thursday.

The human rights organization also said that rapes were continuing, but that any estimates of the number of victims must be treated with caution.

"Amnesty believes that all sides have committed these abuses, but that Muslim women have been the chief victims and the main perpetrators have been members of Serbian armed forces," the organization said.

It also said in a 14-page report, "Bosnia-Herzegovina — Rape and Sexual Abuse by Armed Forces," that there was evidence suggesting that systematic rape had occurred.

"While it is open to question whether rape has been explicitly selected by military leaders as a weapon of war," Amnesty said, "it is clear that local officers must have

known about abuses and condoned them."

Although it said that rapes and other forms of abuse were continuing, it cited no new cases. It noted that the issue of the rape of women and other atrocities "has been widely used as a propaganda weapon, with all sides minimizing or denying the abuses committed by their own forces and maximizing those of their opponents."

Therefore, Amnesty considered that "at present all estimates as to the number of women who have suffered rape or sexual abuse must be treated with caution."

European Community investigators said this month that Bosnian Serbian soldiers had raped about 20,000 Muslim women as part of a campaign to terrorize people and drive them from their homes.

"How many is an open question," said Nick Howen, an Amnesty legal adviser and a member of a recent mission to the area.

"We don't have evidence to show that 20,000 women have been raped," he added.

An Amnesty spokesman said it was issuing the report simultaneously in London and in Geneva to draw the attention of the international conference on the former Yugoslavia to abuses of human rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Geneva conference resumes efforts on Saturday to mediate an end to the war.

The report listed cases of abuse, based on interviews conducted by Amnesty International, journalists, and women's and human rights groups working in the region.

Amnesty said Bosnian Serbian forces were using rape as a weapon of war to further their expansionist strategy in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. Howen said leaders of the forces involved in the conflict were "ultimately responsible, both as 'heads of the command structure,' and because they had failed to stop the abuses."

Amnesty said evidence showed that in some cases rape was organized and systematic, with the deliberate detention of women for the purpose of rape and sexual abuse.

# Sarajevo Crash: 3 Hurt Where Archduke Died

Reuters

SARAJEVO — Three Egyptian soldiers came to grief on Thursday on the exact spot where the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand sparked World War I in 1914.

After a collision with a Bosnian army ambulance, their armored personnel carrier ended up in the icy Miljacka River and the three soldiers were in the city's Koscovo hospital.

The soldiers, serving with the United Nations Protection Force in Sarajevo, were trying to cross the narrow Princip Bridge, named after the Serb nationalist Gavrilo Princip, who murdered the Austro-Hungarian crown prince and his wife in 1914.

Their vehicle hit the ambulance, ploughed through the stone parapet beside the bridge and finished on its side in the shallow river 10 meters (30 feet) below, its blue United Nations flag still flying.

# Bonn's Asylum Limits Worry UN Office

Reuters

BONN — The United Nations refugee agency said Thursday it feared that strict asylum limits planned by Germany could set off a chain reaction barring refugees from other countries.

But Germany's mainstream parties defended plans to put limits on political asylum for foreigners and urged swift parliamentary passage of the law.

The Bonn office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said substantial improvements were

needed to a package of laws restricting Germany's liberal postwar law on political asylum.

"A domino effect must be avoided that would lead to the collapse of the international system of asylum," Walter Knisser, a representative of the high commissioner's office, said in a statement. "Refugees must continue to have a genuine chance of finding a safe place of refuge."

Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters urged the Bundestag to pass the asylum restrictions so that the tide

of refugees in 1993 would be markedly lower than the nearly 440,000 who sought asylum here last year.

"We are at the limits of what our country can bear, and Germany, like every other state, must be able to direct and limit immigration," Mr. Seiters said in a debate on the asylum law.

A spokesman for the opposition Social Democrats, who agreed to the limits in December, said his party also wanted the package passed quickly.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government and the left-leaning Social Democrats have agreed to change the asylum law anchored in Germany's constitution after months of riotous violence against refugees and other foreigners.

But Justice Minister Sabine Lentze-Schnarrenberger warned against hopes that the asylum law, by cutting down on the flow of refugees, would halt racist violence.

# Friend or Foe? A Tough Call for U.S. 'Sheriffs' in Somalia

By Steve Vogel  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WANLAWEYN, Somalia — At the Zam Zam Club, a scruffy hang-out even by the standards of this Somali trouble spot, it is always easy to tell when American troops are prowling the town. Western

rock music inevitably begins blaring through the outdoor speakers — Bob Marley or the Bee Gees being favorites.

On the one hand, the music can be seen as a friendly gesture of welcome to the GIs who regularly patrol this town of 3,000, nicknamed "Wally World" by the troops stationed at the nearby Bale Dogle air field.

But a more likely explanation — and the one the soldiers believe — is that the music serves as an early-warning alarm for bad characters in the town, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of Mogadishu.

"That's the signal that the Americans are here — hide the weapons," said Sergeant Gary Goss. The Zam Zam's musical selec-

tion is only a minor annoyance among the many problems troops have encountered as they assume, with discomfort, the role of sheriff in this lawless area.

Trying to control widespread highway robbery, the army's 10th Mountain Division has stepped up security operations in recent days, including patrolling at night, when most bandits are on the town.

But the patrols have already had

some tragic results, most notably a firefight Jan. 15 in which six Somalis were killed, four of whom were unarmed civilians.

Troops have been confiscating most unregistered weapons they

find on the streets, but in many cases this has resulted in bandits keeping their guns hidden while farmers, truck drivers and other innocents are left unable to defend themselves.

# Chinese Journalist Wounded in Attack in Mogadishu

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia — A Chinese journalist was wounded and his Somali driver killed in one of several shooting incidents in Mogadishu, spokesman for the United Nations and the U.S. military said Thursday.

The journalist, Liu Jiang, a correspondent for Xinhua news agency, was taken to a Swedish field

hospital after his left leg was shattered by a bullet.

Mr. Liu said that he, his Somali driver and another Somali assistant were returning to Mr. Liu's hotel on Wednesday night when a car approached them from the opposite direction. As Mr. Liu's driver slowed down, four gunmen emerged from the other car and surrounded Mr. Liu's car.

The driver, trying to escape, sped up and the gunmen opened fire, Mr. Liu said. Mr. Liu, who was sitting in the front passenger seat, was hit in both legs. The bullet passed through his right leg, causing only a flesh wound, then fractured the left leg above the knee.

In another incident, U.S. Marines opened fire at a group of six Somali gunmen who tried to run a

Marine roadblock in a Mogadishu suburb on Wednesday night. Security through much of the country has markedly improved since the start of Operation Restore Hope on Dec. 9. The U.S.-led operation now numbers 36,000 troops from 21 countries.

Isolated cases of banditry still occur when night falls.

(AP, Reuters)

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Off on the Right Note

Short and Sweet

President Bill Clinton said a lot in a short space on Wednesday. Whatever new system he has found for committing his speech thoughts to paper, this time it could truly be said that the system worked. And although much of what he said he had said before, we note that he put things in the right context for the occasion. We are thinking first of his theme of generational change. It was not construed by him as a claim of entitlement, but rather as a call to service; it did not imply insurrection, but rather a coming of age. The new president acknowledged the sacrifices and commitment of the generation that had fought the battles of the past half-century, paid his respects to them in the person of former President George Bush.

But it was clear that Mr. Clinton was promising something new and quite different from the philosophy and ambience of the Bush years and those that went before. Well, naturally. Change has been his instinct, yearning theme. But again, as much as the new president has talked about change this past year, on the occasion of taking office he linked it, as he should have, to the preservation of traditional ideals: "Though we march to the music of our time, our mission is timeless."

Finally, he redeemed the classic, perhaps inevitable downer note of the challenger, that habit of seeing only gloom and doom and problems and failures everywhere, by way of suggesting that things are sufficiently bad to throw the rascals out. Mr. Clinton said it exactly right and with what we optimistically hail as his new succinctness: "There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America."

It was said that in this first address as

President Mr. Clinton needed to break through to higher ground, get above the policy points he so loves to make and state (to use the term that is somewhat exhausted by now) "a vision." We think he did. He offered a tight description of a "new world" that is at once "more free but less stable" and is interconnected by communications and commerce to a degree that has never before been so. "There is no clear division today between what is foreign and what is domestic," he said, and he portrayed American workers as earning "our livelihood in peaceful competition with people all across the Earth."

This world economy has greatly enriched the lives of the "millions of Americans who are able to compete and win in it," but millions of others have been left behind, he said. Those more than any others were the Americans whose lot he called upon the country to help improve. It would be well to remember, he said, that "but for fate, we—the fortunate and the unfortunate—might have been each other."

Much was made of his call in this speech for "sacrifice," as if it were a new theme for him. The word is new, and Mr. Clinton certainly did not dwell on prospective pain and suffering in his campaign pitch. But the root idea was always implicit in his recurrent call for a greater national effort on behalf of public purposes. In announcing his candidacy in October 1991, the governor of Arkansas said he was asking "every American citizen to assume personal responsibility for the future of our country." In slightly different words he did it again on Wednesday, at the culmination of that long quest and the beginning of another. It is the right note at the right time.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Dawn of Promise

Now, at long last, Bill Clinton of Arkansas is President Clinton, and it is time to take him at his word. In a ceremony of sweeping dignity, he capped a campaign fueled by promises of many kinds with two crowning pledges to the American people. The 42d president said he would bring a new dawn of compassion and a higher standard of ethical behavior in Washington.

In word and symbol, this was an inauguration that said America can no longer assault its children and its helpless poor with the twin barrels of ideology and indifference. The president's clear-eyed social prescription felt like a soothing balm after the boosterish exhortations of the Reagan years and the myopic theorizing about private charity that passed for social policy under George Bush. "We must provide for our nation the way a family provides for its children," Mr. Clinton said, then added a bracing call to "break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing." Even so, it was a clear statement of the message of this election. The American people no longer believe that compassion summons sloth, but instead have decided that stinginess twists the hearts of the affluent even as it punishes the underfed.

But for clarity of vision, nothing in the speech matched Mr. Clinton's limning of Washington as a "place of intrigue and calculation" where the public interest gets ground into the midway dust of a circus of greed. He said he was coming to town with people who intend "to reform our politics, so that power and privilege no longer shout down the voice of the people."

There seems little doubt of Mr. Clinton's

sincerity. But his record as governor and candidate show that he occasionally confuses mere assertion with real accomplishment. Moreover, he has exhibited a self-righteous streak and a quick temper when reminded that his performance has sometimes failed to climb as high as his promises. So, at the risk of making him testy, it is necessary to say that his "season of service" will fade unless he starts immediately to curb the appetites and police the qualifications of his cabinet. They may look like America, but in the confirmation hearings they have been sounding like Washington.

Perhaps the best thing Mr. Clinton did on his first day was to send the song and poetry of two powerful women rolling down the Mall. Such feminine—and feminist—force has been missing in Washington for too long. So it lifted the heart almost to weeping to hear the voice of Marilyn Horne rise in a hymn to this rainbow people. As for the mighty Whitmanesque cadences of Maya Angelou, an entire history of hope in America was captured in her invocation of the African-American experience, a people "arriving on a nightmare, praying for a dream."

With the magnificent voices of these women, with the uncancelable promises of his own speech, William Jefferson Clinton has proclaimed a new dispensation for this nation and its capital. As it was spoken, so let it be. Wednesday was a time to hear and celebrate every word uttered by Americans' president or unleashed on his order under the soaring vault of a flawless and sun-washed American sky. But today and in every second of every hour for the next four years comes the time of holding him to those words.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Policy to Prod Iraq

Baghdad's decision to stop shooting at American planes as a "goodwill gesture" to President Bill Clinton is welcome. So is its agreement to stop obstructing United Nations flights. But neither gesture represents progress. They are just the latest example of Saddam Hussein's "cheat and retreat" defiance. On the main issues—providing full information on weapons programs, respecting Kuwait's new borders, and compensating neighbors for war damage—matters stand exactly where they did three weeks ago, except that now the White House is occupied by Bill Clinton instead of George Bush.

Mr. Clinton's first responsibility is to erase any doubts that Saddam might harbor about America's resolve to see Security Council resolutions enforced. Until Iraq obeys those resolutions it can expect no improvement in relations, no relief from economic sanctions, and no end to the threat of military force. Baghdad forfeits the protection of the UN cease-fire resolution every time it violates the cease-fire terms.

But merely reaffirming resolve is not a policy. It is not enough to say that "Saddam must go" when the allies have no ready means of sending him on his way. Nor does it make much sense to call on Iraq to obey all UN resolutions and then declare that the full range of economic and military pressures will be maintained if it does. Mr. Clinton needs to define, as Mr. Bush stubbornly refused to, what changes in Iraq policy are required to bring these extraordinary military and economic measures to an end.

Certainly these changes have to include full disclosure of all arms facilities and suppliers and agreement to intrusive inspections for years to come. Baghdad must pledge full respect for Kuwait's independence and for the new borders that UN commissioners mapped out last year. Iraq

must also agree to dedicate a share of its future oil revenues to war compensation. And it needs to guarantee that its Kurdish citizens will no longer be subjected to genocidal attacks. If Saddam complies, Mr. Clinton might offer to suspend economic sanctions and lift the two no-fly zones. Arms sales to Iraq would stay banned, and the suspended measures would be reinstated should Iraq break its word.

The problem with moving from macho rhetoric to serious strategy is that it acknowledges the possibility that a chastened Saddam could bow to international law and thereby remain in power. That is a risk, but no worse than the present stalemate that strains the allied coalition and distracts Washington and the United Nations from urgent business elsewhere. And by making such an explicit offer, Mr. Clinton could arm Saddam's internal rivals with a compelling argument for pushing him aside if he continues to stray.

Mr. Clinton should have chosen his words far more carefully last week when he speculated out loud about the possibility of a "deathbed conversion" in Baghdad opening the way to "normal relations." Mr. Bush was still the president and was at that very moment engaged in a test of wills with the Iraq dictator. Rightly, Mr. Clinton quickly repudiated his own speculations. But he ought not to repudiate the underlying idea. Think Iraq's treatment to Iraq's behavior, while insisting on full compliance with all relevant Security Council resolutions, would be a huge step in the right direction.

The first real test of Mr. Clinton's foreign policy skills will be whether he can successfully conclude the experiment in international law enforcement that his predecessor so auspiciously began.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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It Isn't the Job of the United States  
To Solve All the World's Problems

By Leslie H. Gelb

**N**EW YORK — Candidate Bill Clinton promised "to focus like a laser beam" on domestic problems. The priority was correct; the promise, unrealistic. In his inaugural address, President Clinton set aside the pledge and said: "To reinvigorate America, we must meet challenges abroad as well as at home."

But the chaotic world awaiting the new president will demand almost all of his attention. And that he must resist.

To resist, he needs a strategy for weaning everyone off the central organizing principle of world politics since World War II: "After a transition period, collective security must be made truly collective."

fewer choices. Mr. Wilson could resist war pressures for a time while other great powers did battle with Germany. Today there is no alternative to Washington's leadership and no substitute for U.S. military power. If Mr. Clinton fails to lead in Somalia, Bosnia, Iraq, etc., no other country can or will.

And if the trouble spots grow still more troublesome, as some surely will, he will be blamed. The Republicans will start the attack, arguing that the world was a safer place before the Democrats took over. Soon voters will have forgotten George Bush's last two years in office, when he fiddled while all these foreign crises festered. By that time they will be Mr. Clinton's critics.

Most Americans will also blame the new president, even though they demonstrated little interest in foreign affairs during the presidential campaign and gave every evidence that they wanted him to concentrate on the home front. They will blame him either way — for committing U.S. forces and neglecting America, or for staying out of harm's way and allowing foreign tinderboxes to ignite.

Mr. Clinton showed on Monday that he grasped the dilemma when he told diplomats in one breath that he would strive "to resolve contentious disputes and to meet the challenges of the next century,"

and in the next that "America cannot and should not bear the world's burdens alone."

The trick for the new president will be to lead in ways that persuade and compel other countries to assume much greater responsibility for their own security — so that, in time, he can focus on domestic priorities.

Three elements must sit at the core of such a strategy.

First, as the sole superpower, the United States will have to continue shouldering undue burdens for a while. And Mr. Clinton will have to devote more energy to wrestling with world problems than he wants. Otherwise foreign leaders, Republicans and American opinion-makers will eat him alive. As much as they all realize that the United States needs to pay more attention to its own staggering problems, few can tolerate a world spinning out of control.

Second, other countries must be persuaded to bear heavier burdens in confronting their own local and regional conflicts. They will not be happy with this notion. They all have a cushy deal now. They simply need weakness and wait for Uncle Sam to do the dirty work. And they will not give up this deal, unless Mr. Clinton both corners them and reassures them that America will remain by their side.

Third, collective security has to be built brick by crumbling brick at the United Nations and in regional



ties — so that it is up to the United States to solve all problems, especially the military ones.

Otherwise Bill Clinton, like Woodrow Wilson, will find his nightmares coming true. "It would be an irony of fate," President-elect Wilson said in 1912, "if my administration had to deal chiefly with foreign affairs." Iraqy soon became reality as Europe plunged into war and his ebullient domestic agenda perished in the trenches.

Mr. Clinton confronts circumstances almost as fateful, but with

sharply with international inaction in these other areas. The pretext in the case of Iraq is that UN Security Council resolutions have been violated. But to most of the world's people

not seen as justification for selected target practice against Iraq while larger inhumanities are verbally denounced but allowed immunity from military response.

Nor is the fact that Saddam continues to assert Iraq's claim to Kuwait (as Argentina does to the Falklands) seen as justification. For the fact that he remains loudmouthed and disparaging of the United Nations, the United States and the West in general.

Why is this overkill against Iraq allowed? Because there is no one to stop it. In the Cold War era, the mutual propensity of the two superpowers for excesses was curbed by fear of each other. Now, with the United States as the sole superpower, there is no such balance. But there is much to lose. The use of military power without moral authority is not leadership but authoritarianism. In the end, it distorts the meaning of peace, justice, democracy and truth.

organizations. Competent international staffs like NATO's have to be developed. Countries will have to earmark forces for joint action and train them together. They must also be made to make hard decisions together — or suffer the consequences. After a transition period, collective security must be made truly collective.

Mr. Clinton set the stage for such a strategy in his inaugural address. He showed he knew that the United States had "to shape change, lest it engulf us." He warned that when vital interests are threatened, "we will act — with peaceful diplomacy whenever possible, with force when necessary."

"But our greatest strength," he continued, "is the power of our ideas." The United States remains the land of democracy and hope — and to find the time and resources to keep it that way, President Clinton, paradoxically, first has to get on top of the world.

The New York Times.

World Order Under Law Will Take a New Deal From Clinton

By Shridath Ramphal

The writer is former secretary-general of the Commonwealth.

**W**ASHINGTON — As the Clinton presidency began, Serbs had been carrying out a policy of "ethnic cleansing" against Bosnia Muslims. Palestinians had been deported by Israel and forced to camp in a freezing women's land; Cambodians are victims of renewed horrors at the hands of the Khmer Rouge. All these actions are in defiance of

UN Security Council resolutions. Yet no military force is assembled to enforce compliance and end the human suffering.

In South Africa, where the evil aftereffects of apartheid still hold sway, even sanctions were thought too punitive and have since gone.

The military strikes against Iraq ordered in the dying days of the Bush presidency contrast

and many governments, however muted their public posture — it is an abuse of power, a veinglorious display of military might against an almost defenseless foe.

The fact that Saddam Hussein has committed indefensible crimes against Iraq's ethnic and religious minorities — many of them white he was supported and armed by the West — is

the threat from Saddam Hussein, which was held to justify Operation Desert Storm, has been dismissed. The West's friends in the Gulf who supply oil are not endangered, at least not by external threats.

So one must conclude that the recent offensive was prompted by perceived political gain at home. And the hasty re-enslavement of Desert Storm in the last days of an ejected government, is profoundly disturbing.

It is also disturbing to the wider issue of a world order under law. A solitary superpower deploying high-tech military might across the globe as its political judgment dictates is not the world order the UN Charter envisages, authorizes or provides cover for.

President Bill Clinton has been passed a poisoned chalice. He must not drink from it. A world under law is not compatible with business as usual in the style of the outgoing administration. Securing it is the challenge of the years ahead. Doing so will require not only new wineskins but new wine.

International Herald Tribune.

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the radioactive and toxic effects of uranium for generations to come.

Certainly such fears are not without foundation. In New Mexico, where uranium rounds are test-fired by the military, questions have been raised concerning ground-water poisoning. In 1986 James Parker, then associate director of the Bureau of Land Management, told Congress that land used to test these weapons could be permanently contaminated.

Despite the risks associated with depleted uranium, there has been virtually no public debate about its effects in Iraq. The UN Environment Program, which has investigated the ecological damage of the Gulf War, has been remarkably silent. To date, no effort has been made to assess the extent of radioactive contamination due to depleted uranium rounds in Iraq or to locate and remove the shells.

Although the U.S. Congress has ordered the military to monitor the health of soldiers exposed to smoke from Kuwaiti oil fires, there has been no such directive concerning exposure to depleted uranium.

What should be done? Once current tensions in the Gulf have subsided, qualified research groups, such as the 1991 Harvard Study Team, should go to Iraq to analyze soil and water for evidence of uranium contamination. Epidemiologists should explore the connection between the uranium shells and cancer.

The United Nations must take a more active role in investigating the danger posed by the shells and begin cleanup efforts of all radioactive shells remaining in Iraq. It should also recommend that depleted uranium penetrators be banned in accordance with international treaties on chemical and radioactive weapons.

The writer, a doctor and public health specialist, was medical coordinator of the Harvard Study Team's surveys of health in postwar Iraq. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

With Its Uranium Shells, Desert Storm May Have Sown Death

By Eric Hoakins

**A**MMAN, Jordan — The Gulf War lives on, as this week's air strikes against Iraq have proved. But the conflict goes beyond Iraq missile batteries in forbidden places. It extends, frighteningly, to radioactive artillery shells used by the coalition forces two years ago. The spent rounds may be the cause of fatal illnesses, including cancer and mysterious stomach ailments, showing up in Iraqi children.

Due to sanctions and war, the death rate of children under 5 has tripled. In the first eight months of 1991 alone, 50,000 children died.

Known as depleted uranium penetrators, the shells were developed by the Pentagon in the late 1970s as anti-tank, armor-piercing projectiles.

Depleted uranium, which makes up the shell's core, is a radioactive by-product of the enrichment process used to make atomic bombs and nuclear fuel rods. The material is extremely hard and abundant and provided free to weapons manufacturers

by the nuclear industry. When fired, the core bursts into a searing flame that helps it pierce the armor of tanks and other military targets. Diesel vapors inside the tank are ignited and the crew is burned alive.

In the six-week land war against Iraq, U.S. and allied coalition tanks, artillery and attack planes fired at least 10,000 of the 6-inch (150-millimeter), 6 to 8-pound (2.7- to 3.6-kilogram) shells.

A confidential report by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, written in April 1991 and leaked to the London newspaper The Independent in November of that year, estimates that at least 40 tons of depleted uranium was dispersed in Iraq and Kuwait during the war.

Among other things, the depleted uranium rounds forced the Pentagon to concede additional friendly-fire casualties when traces of radioactivity were found on destroyed coalition

military vehicles. Iraqi forces did not have uranium penetrators.

While it is too early to prove a link, many health experts suspect that the postwar increase in childhood cancer and mysterious swollen abdomens is due, at least in part, to the radioactive shells. United Nations personnel and aid workers have seen children playing with catty shells, abandoned weapons and destroyed tanks. In Basra, a foreign doctor saw a child using depleted uranium shells as hand puppets.

The Pentagon insists that depleted uranium is "very, very mildly radioactive" and that the shells are not radioactive enough to be classified as a "radiological weapon." It has claimed that allied tank crews firing the rounds received little radiation, the equivalent of a chest X-ray each day.

Most doctors and scientists agree that even mild radiation is dangerous and increases one's risk of cancer.

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Comity: A Hubert Humphrey Story

By Paul Rexford Thatcher Sr.

**W**ASHINGTON — It was the Christmas holiday of 1977, and an especially bright December in Minnesota. Hubert H. Humphrey had returned home to his refuge, his house on the north shore of Lake Waverly, west of Minneapolis. He had just made a triumphant last journey to Washington to deliver in person his farewells to the men and women with whom he had served for almost 30 years as senator, then vice president and, since 1971, again, as a member of the Senate and its president pro tempore.

Now it was almost over, this remarkable political life, and ennobled by cancer. Mr. Humphrey lay in bed dying at Lake Waverly. The grounds of his house on the lake were strewn uncustomarily with twigs and fallen branches from the leafless trees on the expansive lawn. Mr. Humphrey had been notorious for taking visitors, be they prime ministers, fellow senators or political associates, for long walks on his grounds, making them pick up scattered twigs or leaves. There had been no such recent visitors.

In the lane behind the house, the small road that led to the highway to Minneapolis, a cluster of reporters was already forming a death watch over Minnesota's most famous political son.

After returning from Washington, his life and legendary energy oozed ebbs from him, Minnesota's Happy Warrior began to call old friends and associates around the nation and the world. He occasionally called to give them seasonal greetings, but everyone knew he was taking his leave of them.

He reached his old adversary, Richard Nixon, on Christmas Eve, only to learn that the Nixon was ill, depressed and alone for the holiday in San Clemente, California.

Something troubled Mr. Humphrey deeply about this conversation. That evening, surrounded by his immediate family, he brooded often about Mr. Nixon's circumstances.

He spoke of it later in the evening, too, and it was on the next morning that his concerns seemed to diminish as he again called Mr. Nixon. He called to tell the former president — the man who in 1968 had given Mr. Humphrey his most bitter defeat — that he had a farewell gift for him.

Mr. Humphrey told Mr. Nixon that he knew he had only days to live, and that he had made the arrangements for the events that would follow his death: his lying-in-state in the Capitol in Washington, his funeral and interment in Minnesota. He told Mr. Nixon that he was inviting him to attend the ceremony that would conclude the lying-in-state in Washington, and that he wanted him to be present and to stand in the place of honor of former president.

Mr. Nixon had resigned from the presidency in disgrace only three years before and had not returned to Washington, where ever since he had been unwelcome. This seemed especially so now in the first year of Jimmy Carter's presidency, with Washington in the control of so many unforgiving Democrats (and probably not a few unforgiving Republicans).

Sensing his profound depression in exile in California, Mr. Humphrey spontaneously fashioned a credible excuse enabling his old rival to return to the capital. He told him that if anyone questioned his presence, he should say that he was there at the personal request of Hubert Humphrey.

Mr. Humphrey further told Mr. Nixon that he would call me (I had

been placed in charge of the Washington ceremonies by the Humphrey family) to relate their conversation and to tell me of his wish that Mr. Nixon be treated respectfully for that occasion.

On Friday, Jan. 13, 1978, Hubert H. Humphrey died at Lake Waverly. President Jimmy Carter immediately called and notified the president at once dispatched Air Force One to Minneapolis to bring Mr. Humphrey's body to the capital for the weekend lying-in-state.

On Sunday forenoon, with President Carter, former President Gerald Ford, Vice President Walter Mondale and many of the nation's political leaders in attendance, a concluding ceremony was held in the Capitol Rotunda. To the surprise of most and the gape of many, I escorted former President Nixon to the place of honor with the others, near the flag-draped casket. Hubert Humphrey's gift in the winter to Richard Nixon had been delivered.

Fifteen years later, it is not the chill Minnesota winds that cause me to remember that gift. I suspect that my memory is triggered by echoes of the voice placing that Christmas Eve telephone call to San Clemente. I hear those echoes in the pledge of President Bill Clinton to bring Americans together to reconcile rich and poor, black and white, old and young, and to realize fully the intrinsic value of every citizen.

If he fulfills that pledge, the Clinton years in Washington will bear the hallmarks of comity and compassion that were the emblems of the life of the lamentably late Hubert Humphrey.

The writer was national treasurer of Hubert Humphrey's 1972 presidential campaign. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

the danger posed by the uranium shells is widely recognized. In July, German authorities arrested Siegfried Günther, director of the Albert Schweitzer Institute, when he arrived in Berlin carrying a spent round retrieved from Iraq; he was charged with illegally releasing ionizing radiation. The shell, its radioactivity confirmed by two laboratories, was sealed in a lead-lined box. Needless to say, there are not many lead-lined boxes in Iraq.

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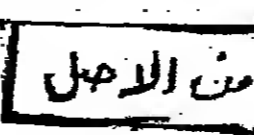
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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1893: Uprising in Hayti**  
LONDON — A telegram from Port-au-Prince dated yesterday [Jan. 21] states that the Minister of War has crushed the rising at Laus-de-Pean and has returned to the capital with a number of prisoners. President Hippolyte's eldest son died at the palace in the afternoon, and a rumor is current that he was poisoned. Placards inciting the people to further outbreaks were posted up last night by friends of General Mamignat and Propête and other exiles.

**1918: Workless Monday**  
NEW YORK — The city cheerfully obeyed today [Jan. 21] the drastic order of the Fuel Administrator, Mr. Garfield, for a workless Monday with a view of saving coal.

**1943: The Fate of Tripoli**  
LONDON — [From our New York edition:] New advances by the Axis forces in Tunisia in an operation apparently aimed at throwing a strong barrier between the Allies and the coast to protect the line of German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreat today [Jan. 21] from Allied Tunisian headquarters, as the British Libyan army drove on behind Rommel to within about thirty miles of Tripoli. In Washington, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today: "I would seem very plain that the fall of Tripoli is only a matter of hours."



OPINION

Grading Clinton's Speech: Satisfying, but No Thrills

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's Inaugural Address has been handed in for grading.

It was simple, direct and blessedly brief. Its confident delivery was a pleasure to see and hear, making a good speech seem like a very good speech. But it never soared.

before its time, as lilies are often forced at Easter time; an offbeat and thought-provoking figure of speech.

The phrase "forced spring" was taken from notes faxed to Mr. Clinton by Father Tim Healy, the final gift of the late educator.

Mr. Clinton, in choosing that line from Paul's letter as the verse on which he took his oath of office, asked an aide: "Are people going to pull out the rest of this?"

3. Hint of policy in formation. Between the usual "when our vital interests are challenged" and the obligatory "we will act," a fascinating Wilsonian thought (which George Bush belatedly expounded at Annapolis) was inserted: "or the will and conscience of the international community defied."

4. Anaphors. This repetition for the rhetorical effect worked in the -al endings in: "Communications and commerce are global; investment is mobile; technology is almost magical; and ambition for a better life is universal."

5. Length. Blessedly brief, 14 minutes, about 5 minutes shorter than most modern inaugurals. Famous for his

prolixity, Mr. Clinton proved he could edit himself, a happy augury of discipline elsewhere.

6. Historic resonance. He watered down Thomas Jefferson's relish for revolution as a taste for "dramatic change," but his peroration, "let us begin" echoed John Kennedy's phrase, and his hopeful "call to service" echoed Woodrow Wilson's great inaugural peroration.

7. Turn of phrase. This is not Mr. Clinton's strong point — but "anyone who has ever watched a child's eyes wander into sleep" has an unexpected impact.

8. Delivery. His best: strong voice, confident demeanor, no flubs. Made a good speech seem very good.

Weaknesses: 1. Cheap shots. The old "people are working harder for less" and "We have drifted, and that drifting has eroded our resources." The campaign is over; it's his drifting now.

2. Fuzzy sacrifice. "We must invest more in our own people" (i.e., increase spending) ... and at the same time cut our massive debt" (i.e., raise taxes). But he doesn't bite that bullet, preferring only the ever-popular "it will require sacrifice."

3. Applause lines. Wilson's sobriquet was "the Phrasemaker"; it won't be Bill Clinton's. Even on a solemn occasion, an audience needs the release of a rousing line, and future multimedia historians will need 3-D sightlines.

4. Lift. It never soared. This need not call for the schmalzy letters that Ronald Reagan liked to read with a catch in his voice, or even the coolly balanced "ask notes" that JFK patented; it does need at least one passage that grips.

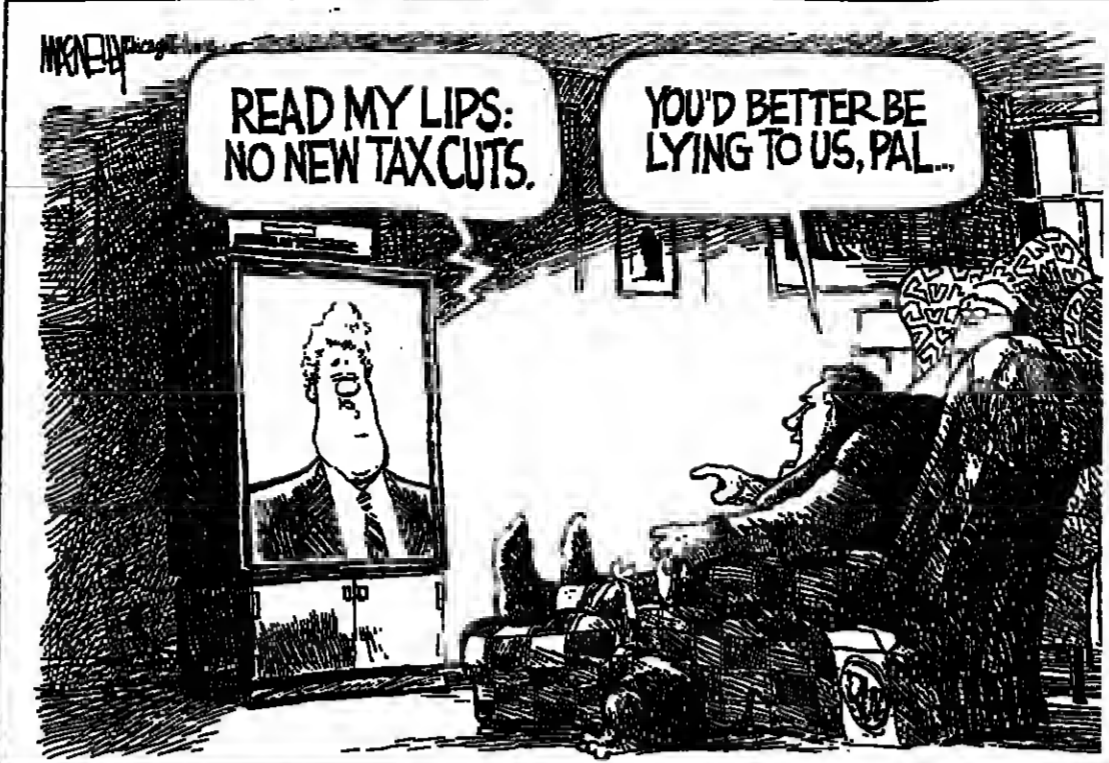
Mr. Clinton's address had a theme and shape that satisfied, a length that was a relief, a delivery that was a pleasure to see and hear, but a thrust that failed to thrill.

I give it a B+.

Maybe he'll have another chance.

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Trouble With Africa

Regarding "So That Marines Need Not Land in Africa Again" (Opinion, Dec. 24) by Jimmy Carter:

Former President Carter seems convinced that throwing more aid Africa's way, and unconditionally canceling debt, would help eliminate the effects of war, poverty and disease on African children. He is wrong.

Africa's overwhelming problem is corruption, at all levels of society. This is initiated by ruling elites, who systematically skim off kickbacks from virtually all aspects of economic life.

The recent election in Kenya, whence I write, is black Africa's most significant poll since independence from colonial rule in the 1960s. In Kenya, once Africa's great success story, the rot began to set in during the twilight years of Jomo Kenyatta.

Today, although our son says only a few words, he is generally sweet and cooperative. We believe the reason for the turnaround is the fact that we managed to teach him athletic activities that he loves: taking long walks, swimming, skiing.

He also loves to bicycle, and will ride up to 50 kilometers (30 miles) at a time. We started him on a special bike, consisting of two bicycles held side-by-side.

Family activities can help: going to a restaurant or just sitting by the fireside and reading to each other.

And it helps to discover what the child really likes, be it a special food, a soft toy animal, a bubble bath or music. Use this pleasure as a reward each time she is about to be self-destructive.

To benefit the poor children of all Africa, debt cancellations and aid flows should be linked to monitored adherence by African governments, over 20

Help for the Damaged Child

Regarding "A Plea for Help" (Letters, Jan. 6) from Frans Milders:

Regarding Mr. Milders's plea for help for his brain-damaged daughter, who suffers from self-injurious behavior, we have a 12-year-old son who is mentally handicapped and autistic. A few years ago he was also self-destructive, biting his head against walls, for example. We were at the end of our rope.

Today, although our son says only a few words, he is generally sweet and cooperative. We believe the reason for the turnaround is the fact that we managed to teach him athletic activities that he loves: taking long walks, swimming, skiing.

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In Praise of Lala Land

Regarding "L. A. Tourists Come Away With Visions of ... Beirut" (Jan. 12):

True, there was serious rioting and there are pockets of destruction in Los Angeles, and Hollywood is rather seedy and the downtown somewhat depressing. But simply to quote a Minnesota travel agent as saying that Los Angeles is an "expensive, come-ridden city" is bizarre.

Let me suggest that visitors can have a wonderful time in the Los Angeles area by visiting Chinatown, Little Tokyo, the Music Center, the Museum of Contemporary Art, Exposition Park and the museums therein, the kinky and interesting stretch of Melrose Avenue and nearby La Brea Avenue, the remarkable Rodeo Drive and the vicinity in nearby Beverly Hills, the wonderful Third Street promenade in Santa Monica, and Main Street to the south of it, the fabulous Hollywood Bowl, Greek Theater, Universal Amphitheater, fascinating Venice Beach and many other traditional tourist sites. One could go to a different ethnic restaurant every night without needing to rob a bank to do so.

L.A. has had its crises, and still does, but it is a fascinating, dynamic multicultural center that has greatly matured. If it can come to grips with its ethnic tensions, it will truly be, as it has been called, America's first 21st century city.

ELLIOTT R. BARKAN, Dravoll, Norway.

My Father: Life and Death In George Bush's Shadow

By Keith Fitzgerald

LOS ANGELES — The roster for the 1948 Yale-Harvard baseball game lists my father's name, Arthur Fitzgerald, first. Next comes that of George Bush, then those of the remaining players.

My dad died of esophageal cancer just three weeks before Mr. Bush was voted out of office. In the days leading up to the funeral, I went through the Yale sports archives and put together a packet of documents highlighting his collegiate sports career. On Nov. 3, 1945, in

unwritten. In his message to my mom, he crossed out the typed "Mrs. Fitzgerald" and wrote over it "Rosemary." Dated Oct. 15, the letter reads: "Barbara and I were saddened to learn of your loss. Arthur was a fine man and a good athlete at Yale, where he was respected for his leadership on the baseball team ..."

At the bottom of the note, he added, again with his black felt-tip pen, "I loved the guy!" Signed "George."

I had always heard that he was a decent person behind the campaign-made persona. Still, I haven't been able to forgive him for making Willie Horton an issue, for his shameless campaigning in the flag factory, or for his sanctimonious "trust" and "character" filmflam.

A New Republic piece last August, "The Speech Thing," discussed the president's aphasia, and suggested that he might lose the election because of his inability to use language gracefully. Americans wanted a leader like Jack Kennedy whose eyes, words and voice could inspire us. Mr. Bush was grating.

But, late in the campaign, as his loss to the eloquent Arkansas began seeming inevitable, I began to feel uneasy about taking such pleasure in his ineptitude. In his embarrassing vagueness and his frazzled manner when under pressure to be persuasive, I saw my dad. Thirty years of anti-convulsives, a brilliant sports career demolished — and I resented the fact that my father was not mellifluous.

I am trying to account for how these two men, one the emblem of professional advancement, the other an unspookably sad victim of blasted opportunities, could have been so similar in their mannerisms. Their feebleness. Something in the way men of their generation were raised made them, in the eyes of my generation, unknowable.

My father and his Yale teammate were upright males and they never spoke to my soul. Their time has passed. It seems to me that it is very good for America that we have, in Bill Clinton and Al Gore, leaders who are at ease revealing the sorrows and terrors that have shaped them. Speaking as they have is a good thing to do; it heals.

But there is this, too, to consider, something that I did not realize until my dad was two months dead: The best expression of his love for me was to keep silent about his agony. I never knew how he felt about living or dying. If I say I resent this, what will it avail?

Now that George Bush has left the stage, I am ready, finally, to extend my regards. I owe him a thank you. We both lost a lot in the fall of 1992, and now I am able to see him in a place outside the pale of political animosity. He, too, is a man who suffers, though his words may never say so.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a teacher, a writer and a Ph.D. candidate in English at the University of Southern California. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

ASIAN TOPICS

Singapore Officials Lead Cupid a Hand

The Singapore government's matchmaking program appears to be working.

Japan Defense Chief Presses Troop Issue

Leaders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, breaking a long taboo, have begun to speak openly about such a constitutional revision and this month approved a proposal for a committee to draft the changes.

Green Dates: Some Germans Are Seeing Red

FRANKFURT — A calendar distributed to Frankfurt schoolchildren by the left-leaning Greens Party has ignited a dispute at the city hall by excluding some U.S. holidays and listing numerous Iranian political milestones.

Around Asia

Social workers said former indentured child laborers will embark on a "long march" through India's heartland next month to call attention to the plight of the country's 55 million children sold by their parents into bonded servitude. The 1,500-kilometer (930-

Sultan Challenges Malaysia Leader

directed the officials to explain his position to the people.

Removing the barriers

Although the EC has been a customs union since 1968, certain institutional and technical barriers have remained. The Single Market project introduced a new principle of integration: as much harmonization of standards as necessary, as much mutual recognition as possible.

The progress made towards implementation

Percentage share of EC directives incorporated into national legislation as of December 8, 1992

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who favors constitutional revision, said Thursday he wanted to see Japanese forces equipped with more long-range transport aircraft to respond to future UN requests for materials and personnel.

They can set up shop elsewhere in the Community

In the area of public procurement as well, which accounts for 15% of the EC's combined GNP, comprehensive deregulation is being held up by the failure of some member countries to translate EC directives into national law.

Although much has been achieved within a relatively short space of time, some key issues have yet to be resolved and several practical questions must be tackled.

COMMERZBANK

German know-how in global finance

VIEWPOINT

The Commerzbank report on German business and finance

The Single European Market: A major step towards integration

On January 1, the Single European Market was officially launched, creating new opportunities for businesses and consumers throughout the EC.

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# Louis XVI Reigns Once Again, for a Day, in Paris Ceremony

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — With the French tricolor flying at full mast as if to signal the republic's official indifference to the occasion, some 5,000 royalists gathered in the Place de la Concorde on Thursday to commemorate the exact moment 200 years ago when King Louis XVI lost his head.

In reality, though, the government was far from indifferent. Having organized sumptuous celebrations on July 14, 1989, to mark the bicentenary of the storming of the Bastille, it at first tried to ban a meeting that could only remind people of the Reign of Terror that followed the Revolution.

With heavily armed riot police very much in evidence, a small band of ardent republicans organized a counterdemonstration on the other side of the vast square, trying to compete for attention by singing the "Marseillaise" and displaying a pig's head decorated with a paper crown.

Yet, in the end, France's small royalist movement won the day. With Cherubini's Requiem for Louis XVI blasting from loudspeakers, men and women carrying white flowers and banners with the royal fleur-de-lis crowded around the spot where the guillotine was positioned before dawn on Jan. 21, 1793.

The crucial moment — 10.22 A.M. — was marked

by one minute's silent meditation. Then, after a reading of the king's final testament — in which he forgave those who had done him wrong — as well as prayers, hundreds of people left bunches of lilies, tulips and carnations in homage.

Memorial masses have been organized around France for the weekend. And while the archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, said the Cathedral of Notre-Dame could not be used for "partisan purposes," masses are being held in many other cathedrals.

Perhaps the greatest victory for the royalists is that, in a country where schoolchildren are still taught that Louis XVI personified an oppressive regime swept away by the glorious Revolution, the anniversary has prompted a nationwide debate over whether the king should have been executed.

Recent polls have suggested views are now divided. One poll published by Paris-Match said that, while a narrow majority felt the monarchy played a negative role in French history, 42 percent of those questioned opposed Louis XVI's decapitation, 34 percent were in favor and 24 percent gave no opinion.

Cover stories in magazines and lengthy articles in newspapers have also taken a fresh look at his personality, concluding in some cases that, rather than being weak and degenerate, as he has usually been por-

trayed, Louis XVI was in fact a cultured and sensitive man who even gave women the vote.

Perhaps the most unusual reminder that Louis was not all bad, however, came when the outgoing American ambassador to Paris, Walter J. P. Curley Jr., himself the author of a book called "Monarchy in Waiting," laid a wreath in the Place de la Concorde to the enthusiastic applause of the crowd.

"I was there because Louis was very instrumental in our independence," he explained. "He aided us a great deal and we appreciate that."

One royalist onlooker, Renaud De Evignon, went further. "The main reason the Revolution took place was that Louis's treasury was empty after all the help he gave to American independence," he said. "That's why it's proper for the United States to make a gesture."

Many of those who showed up had more than the past in mind. "More and more I think that the monarchy is the answer for France," said an elderly woman as she prepared to leave a wreath of white lilies. "I believe that because I love my country."

Surprisingly, there were also many young people in the crowd, including members of both the monarchist Action Française movement and the extreme rightist National Front. "With the failure of democracy, the

only alternative is dictatorship, but a monarchy would be much better," said a 20-year-old student.

A couple of dozen young royalists were later arrested when they occupied the Pantheon, where the remains of many heroes lie, and hung a banner from the roof that read: "Long Live the King! Down with the Republic!"

Notably absent were members of the Bourbon and Orleans branches of the royal family, which support rival pretenders to the throne. But each group attended memorial masses to the memory of Louis XVI, while their supporters used the anniversary to argue over the validity of the competing claims.

The fact that the monarchy was restored to France just 22 years after Louis XVI's execution might perhaps give the royalists some reason for optimism. But the Paris-Match poll said 80 percent of those surveyed believed the monarch was a thing of the past, with only 13 percent saying it had a future and 7 percent offering no opinion.

The pretenders — the Count of Paris of the Orleans branch and Louis-Alphonse of Bourbon, Duke of Anjou — can nonetheless feel reassured by a single official commentary. "I have always been opposed to the death penalty," Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy said. But he also wondered, "Would that have been my view in 1793?"

# BOSNIA: An Uphill Struggle

(Continued from page 1)

government but would leave Bosnia-Herzegovina as a single state.

Mr. Eckhard said that Mr. Karadzic would be asked for a "one-word answer" — yes or no.

So far the Bosnian Croats are the only ones to have accepted the proposed map.

The third part of the peace package is a plan to end military hostilities, including the removal of heavy weapons and progressive demilitarization. That is expected to be discussed later.

"Even if and after the three-part package is signed, I would expect difficulties with implementation starting with the military withdrawals," Mr. Eckhard said.

Mr. Karadzic, meanwhile, said that the proposed political map would have to be accepted in a referendum by Bosnian Serbs.

"The Serb side is ready for an immediate cease-fire including Sarajevo," he said after the Serbian assembly approved the plan. But he said that his self-declared Serbian republic would continue to exist "until the Serbian people decide otherwise."

The call for a referendum among Serbs could be used as a stalling

tactic to allow them to consolidate their military grip.

In an interview with the BBC, Lord Owen said, "When we come to the conference, Dr. Karadzic will have to make it quite clear that this is an unconditional commitment to accept the nine principles."

In Bosnia, meanwhile, Muslim-led government forces claimed to have made significant advances in battles with Serbs in the east on Thursday.

Sarajevo radio said government troops had pushed their front line forward by as much as six kilometers (four miles) in places, after fierce fighting around Srebrenica, close to the border with Serbia.

For many involved in the multinational peace process, the Bosnian Serbian vote was the easy part. But for the Serbs, broadly condemned as the principal aggressors, it marked a major concession to the virtues of patience and diplomatic finesse.

"The Serbs have chosen a different approach," a source close to the Bosnian leadership said. "Faced with international ostracism, lack of sympathy, stifling sanctions and an unbeatable enemy in the West, they decided to try something they have never tried before: political tactics." (AP, Reuters)

# SPILL: Oil Tanker Afire in Asia

(Continued from page 1)

land. Environmentalists said that a large-scale oil spill from the ship could cause widespread damage to the fishing and tourist industries in Malaysia and Indonesia.

"It is very likely this will be an environmental disaster with the costs of the damage and clean-up possibly running into tens of millions of dollars," said Martin Khor Kok Peng, research director of the Consumers' Association of Penang, an environmental lobby group in Malaysia.

The world's biggest maritime oil spill was of about 2.2 million barrels, after two supertankers collided off Tobago in the Caribbean in 1979.

The Maersk Navigator, owned by A.P. Moller of Denmark, was carrying oil from Oman to Japan when it collided with another tanker, the 96,545 ton Sanko Honour early Thursday.

A Moller spokesman said the tanker caught fire after the collision and was continuing to burn.

"Some oil has spilled into the sea and is on fire," he said, although no information was available on the extent of the pollution.

Teh Koog Leong, director of Singapore's Marine Department, said the ship was damaged in the midsection of its port side.

He said the British captain and 23 Asian crew members of the Maersk Navigator were rescued by a passing German container vessel, the DSR Atlantic.

A fire that broke out on the Sanko Honour had been extinguished, and no assistance was required, Mr. Teh added.

According to the National Mari-

time Council, a Malaysian government agency, about 200 large merchant ships and 1,800 smaller vessels, including fishing trawlers, use the strait each day.

In recent months, there have been a series of accidents in the strait, and the latest collision is likely to strengthen plans by the Malaysian and Indonesian governments to introduce tolls on international shipping using the waterway to finance improved safety measures.

Malaysia is to convene a meeting next month of officials and experts from the three littoral states to draw up recommendations for better controls.

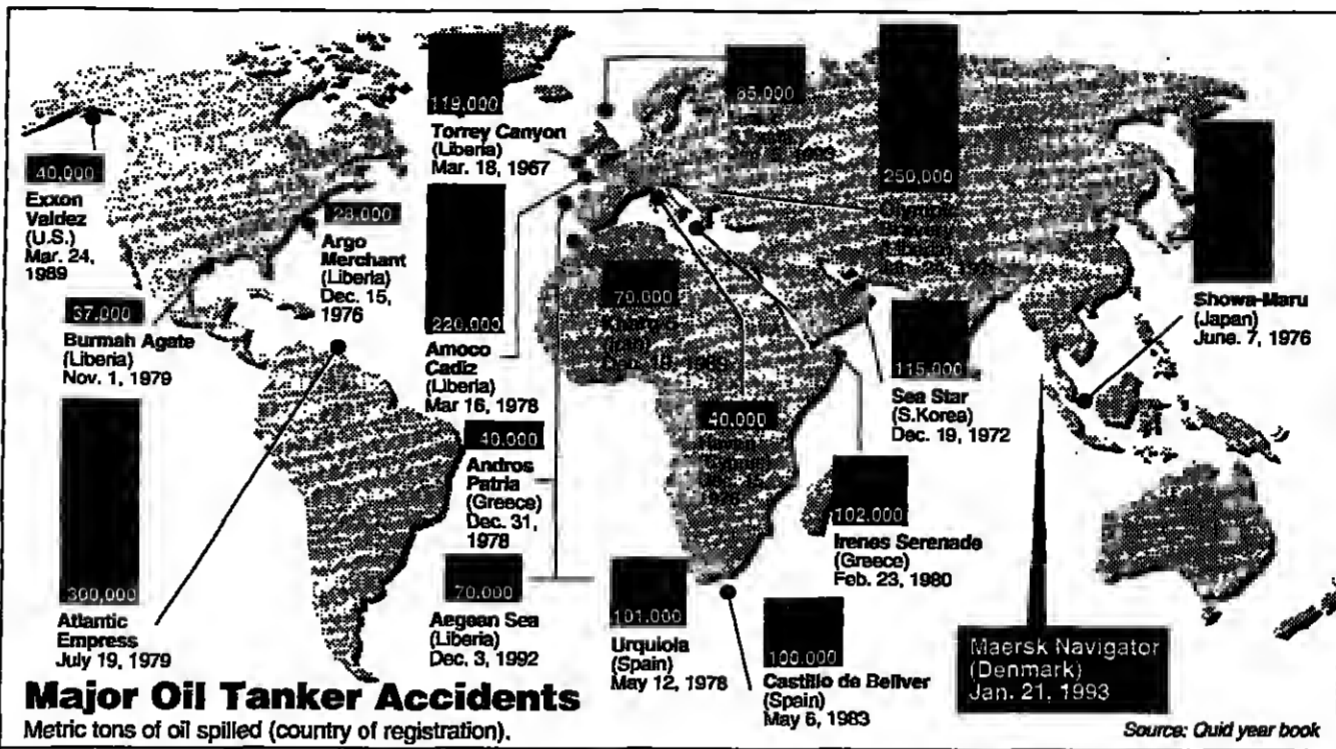
This is to be followed by an international conference at ministerial level in June, probably in Kuala Lumpur.

Indonesian officials have proposed introduction of special shipping lanes or compulsory piloting for all vessels passing through the strait.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, an international law expert and former foreign minister of Indonesia, said recently that to prevent an oil pollution disaster in the congested and relatively shallow strait, laden supertankers should take a longer route from the Gulf to Japan by using the Sunda Strait, or the Lombok and Makassar Straits, which offer a safe deep-water channel through the Indonesian archipelago.

Shipowners have been reluctant to comply with these proposals because they will add to shipping costs.

Singapore appears determined to ensure that full liability is paid for



any damage caused by the latest collision.

Mr. Teh said that his department had asked owners of both tankers, which are registered in Singapore, to bring crew members to Singapore for questioning. "Key crew members will not be allowed to sign off the ships," he said.

But analysts said that proving ultimate liability and getting financial compensation for damages might be difficult and could lead to protracted litigation.

Although the Maersk Navigator is owned by Moller, Reuters reported that Japanese oil company, Idemitsu Kosan Co. had chartered the tanker but leased space to General Sekiyu Co., an affiliate of Exxon Corp.

**Shetland Verdict Still Out**

The visual evidence of this month's oil tanker spill in the Shetland Islands has faded, but a scientist said Thursday that the extent of the environmental damage remained unclear. The Associated Press reported from London.

"I think it's far too early to say yet whether this is a disaster," said Stan Putter, a marine biologist for the World Wide Fund for Nature.

# IRAQ: New President, Old Policy as U.S. Continues a Hard Line on Raids

(Continued from page 1)

weeks by an Iraqi ban on flights, signaled an end to one of the issues that helped trigger four days of U.S.-led air and missile strikes.

On Wednesday, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin L. Powell, had warned that the U.S. armed forces would respond if provoked in Iraq. Asked whether any foreign leader should think the new president was untest-

ed, General Powell responded, "I think they would be very much mistaken."

Mr. Christopher, speaking with reporters, said, "The Iraqis know perfectly well what it takes to comply with the UN resolutions and the establishment of the no-fly zones and I think what happened today is a reflection of the determination that the Clinton administration will have in that area."

In the incident Thursday, a U.S. Air Force F-4G and an F-16 were flying a routine mission in the northern no-fly zone, escorting a French Mirage plane conducting photo reconnaissance, the statement said.

The two U.S. jets noticed flashes of anti-airillery fire in their direction, but did not respond to the provocation "because the aircraft

were out of range of the fire," the statement said.

But after the aircraft were locked on by the radar — a potentially hostile action — the F-4G fired a missile at the radar and the F-16 dropped two cluster bombs on the site, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of the town of Mosul. The U.S. jets completed their mission "without further incident," the statement said. (Reuters, AP)



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# Finding Old Penang: A Voyage Back, in the Nick of Time

By Andrew Ranard

**G**ORGE TOWN, Malaysia — I had been sworing the thought of this trip back to Penang for years, but as I unloaded onto the dock, I was smitten by doubt. Three decades had passed since I had lived here as a boy. What if my memories of this tranquil island off the west coast of Malaysia were about to be obliterated by a nasty encounter with reality?

In family lore, our time in Penang had become an incorporeal mix of fact and fiction. What a gracious sense of style was Penang back in the late '50s! For my father, the American consul, it was the proverbial — and literal — "island in the sun." In old snapshots, he stands, pipe in mouth, wearing a white polo shirt and baggy British shorts, in front of the pillars of the old colonial mansion where we lived. My mother, with a lustrous tan and a hand shielding her eyes, is smiling away yet another afternoon at the Penang Swimming Club. Or perhaps she's caught midswing with a tennis racket in hand, betraying once again her bad sporting form.

Penang in 1957: The Communist "emergency" in Malaya was in its death rattle, and the rancor of Vietnam, which spotted American relations in Southeast Asia, had not begun. Might it be better to leave memory, like the patina on antiques, alone?

What was remarkable about Penang was that so little had changed. The Eastern and

Oriental Hotel — E&O, for short — built by those legendary turn-of-the-century Armenians, the Sarkies brothers, was still there, as grand and dotty as it had been on those Saturday mornings when my father had taken me there for a haircut and a ginger beer. How fortunate that so few tourists had discovered it, that it had escaped, somehow, both the demolition ball and grand renovation schemes that had transformed other museum pieces in Asia — the Raffles in Singapore and the Peninsula in Hong Kong — into pop icons of colonial history. Would our old house be there on Pangkor Road, that promenade lined with towering trees as unperturbed by the automobile as a scene in an Impressionist painting? The house was gone, but the trees and other residences on the street, like the dozing rear guards of history, were still there. Our residence, I discovered, had experienced a conversion. When the American Consulate closed down in 1963, the house had been sold to a Buddhist association. The association had found its generous spaces agreeable and had been forced to raze and reconstruct only in 1989, when white ants had eaten away at its organs.

When you travel back in time chasing memories, how often do you find that everything is so much smaller and mundane? But in Penang, everything was larger and grander than the recollection. Penang still owned its soul and history. In the city, George Town, the old Peranakan (Chinese-Malay) shop-

houses were everywhere. In the era of the microchip, this architecture seemed an anomaly. Penang's idle roads, the greens and tennis lawns of the once exclusive clubs had survived. There had been changes of course: British, the clubs were now open to the public, with memberships largely made up of Chinese professionals.

But it was Penang Hill that offered the epiphany. Like the Cameron Highlands on the Malay Peninsula, Penang Hill had been a retreat for British civil servants in the old days. In the center of the island, it rises 830 meters (2,720 feet) above sea level and is caressed by "therapeutic" winds off the Strait of Malacca.

**T**HE hill is covered with jungle and netted with hiking trails, with a quaint funicular, built by the British using Indian convict labor, that crawls like a slug to the top. It was there, near the summit, where my brothers and I had gone to boarding school with the children of British planters.

Uplands, the school, was much in the old British tradition. We had our absentminded headmaster, teachers who were involved in salacious scandals, who force-fed us our daily regimen of French and Latin conjugations and abstruse translations of Caesar. The dreaded "three of the best" — of the cane — hung over us like the gallows for misbehaving.

hotels and an amusement park at the top. But luckily it was stopped. There were protests. I had arrived in the nick of time.

At the summit, a guide took me over an old trail to the school. It was shuttered and abandoned, and the weeds and vines had smothered it. But what a marvelous building the old assembly hall and cafeteria was, with its great steep steps leading up to a veranda with a panoramic view of George Town and the harbor below. Uplands, I realized, would make an ideal setting for a hotel.

What a recognition! Later, at the E&O, I picked up a history of Penang and discovered that in the 50 years before World War II before Uplands had become a school, it had been a hotel, the Crag. But more astonishing was that the Sarkies brothers had owned it. Hotel buffets in Southeast Asia are forever reminding you of the Sarkies' ownership of the magical trade: the Raffles in Singapore, the Strand in Rangoon, and the E&O in Penang. Couldn't the Sarkies have owned another enterprise? I often wondered. And here it was, a hidden link in their trail, the school I had attended as a boy. According to local literature, Herman Hesse had trudged up the hill and had a drink at the Crag on one of his Siddharthian journeys through the East.

"I am somewhere in the middle," said Lim Chien Ann, sitting across from me in his George Town real estate office, in the same building where his grandfather and father, both doctors, once had their clinics. His father,

Dr. Lim Chong Eu, was a friend of my father's in the '50s before he served as chief minister of Penang for 20 odd years. The father — Straits Chinese, British-educated, and a political visionary who pushed development in Penang — is often compared locally to former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. The son, like his father, is involved in politics: He is a state assemblyman.

By being in the "middle," Lim means that he is drawn in both directions in the dilemma that is not only Penang's but all of Southeast Asia's these days. As Asia careers into the 21st century, its boom threatens to transform its cultures and physical environment beyond recognition.

"The dilemma," as Lim puts it, "is between modernization and conservation." Where is the balance between these options?

Lim agrees that Penang has not changed a great deal in 30 years, but then expounds on the island's development. There is the Batu Ferringhi area of tourist hotels on the north side of the island, the 85-story Komtar office-shopping complex with its Buckminster Fuller dome, and the 13.5-kilometer Penang Bridge, which since 1985 has connected the island to the mainland. But more important as a source of wealth, and hidden from tourists' eyes, are the high-tech factories owned by Hewlett Packard, Sony, Toshiba, Motorola, Hitachi, Intel, many with names I did not recognize, and others owned by Malaysian concerns. The Silicon Valley of Malaysia, I say.

"Yes, the so-called Silicon Valley," Lim concedes. "Yes, now they are building the factories near Kuala Lumpur." Are people happy about this? "Of course, it brings jobs." And the current issue is the international airport on the mainland side? "Yes, the airport."

Lim and I spend an afternoon in conversation in that manner possible in societies where people have the luxury of time. The conversation follows its own tracks and turns over the history, beliefs, heritage of families, religions and architecture of the people of Penang and Malaysia, and beyond that Burma, Singapore, Indonesia. Lim sees the "region" as immensely diverse, yet historically integrated. Later, we talk about the "Northern Triangle," a plan for growth that includes North Sumatra, Southern Thailand and Penang State.

In the presence of Lim, in Penang I feel as if I have stumbled upon a small Athens in Asia. Here there is a sense of an older, more civilized and ruminative world. And so far Penang has managed it — to have its cake and eat it too.

It is I, nervously checking the hour like a businessman late for an appointment, who breaks off the conversation at dusk.

Andrew Ranard writes about Japan and Southeast Asia.



TREASURY OF IMAGES — The National Portrait Gallery in Washington is showing two photographic exhibitions: "The Telling Image" and Richard Avedon portraits for Rolling Stone. Some examples, from left: Frida Kahlo by Emmy Lou Packard; Rose Kennedy by Avedon; Lee Krasner by Irving Penn; Longfellow and his daughter, Edith, attributed to G. P. A. Healy, and Gerald R. Ford by Avedon. Both run through June 6.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE

### Trespass

**Directed by Walter Hill.** U.S. "Trespass" is an outlandishly melodramatic, all-male morality fable about two white foremen from Arkansas who go bunting for buried treasure in an abandoned, exceptionally photogenic factory in East St. Louis, Illinois. In the course of their search, they are discovered by the members of a gang of black hoodlums who, thinking the off-duty fire fighters are on-duty policemen, set out to capture and murder them. Most of the violent cat-and-mouse game takes place inside the factory within one day that seems 96 hours long. The movie was written by Bob Gale and Robert Zemeckis, best known for the "Back to the Future" comedies, and directed by Walter Hill ("Southern Comfort," "The Driver," "48 Hours"), whose hand has never been heavier. The cast is headed by Bill Paxton and William Sadler, who play the firemen (one good guy and one bad guy), and Ice-T and Ice Cube, the rap performers who appear as the two principal gang members.

Art Evans gives the film's most interesting performance as a homeless black man who lives in the factory and whose routine is disturbed by the interlopers. There is much creeping around litter-filled corridors, stairwells, chimneys and air shafts. Hostages are taken. Every now and then a fierce gunfight breaks out, at which point the sound levels are turned up to awaken the drowsy. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

### Leap of Faith

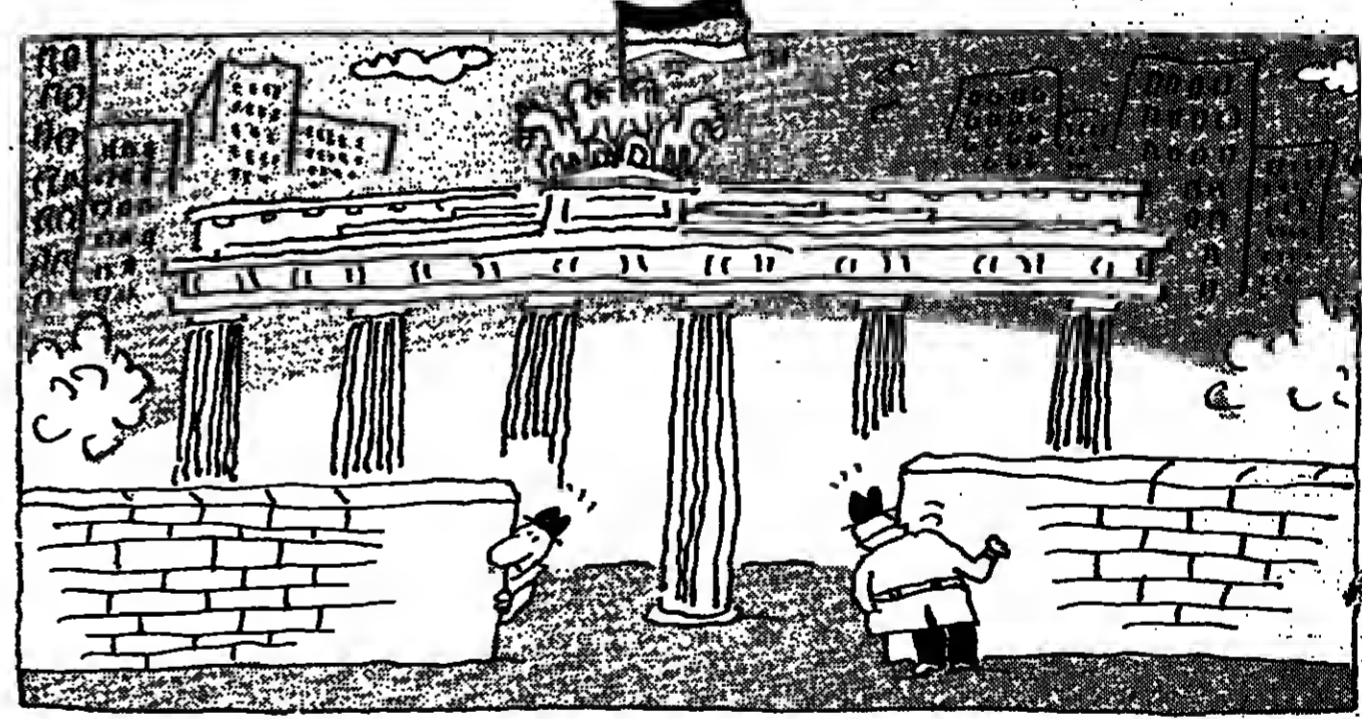
**Directed by Richard Pierce.** U.S. Steve Martin's comedy is the product of divine possession, which is why he's made-to-order for the character of Jonas Nightengale, the holy-rolling con man extraordinaire in Richard Pearce's partly marvelous "Leap of Faith." The first half of the picture is full of delights, with Martin as Nightengale and Debra Winger as his partner-in-crime, Janey; with Pearce's road-runner pace and screenwriter Janus Cercone's celebration of small-town life and big-time

hustling. It's a riot watching Nightengale and his crew set up the rubes in Rustwater, Kansas, where the citizenry is sinking fast in debt, losing its land as a result of a long drought. Not since "Pennies From Heaven" has Martin been so boldly physical, so well-oiled and smooth-running. Unfortunately, Martin isn't working solo here. There's a movie around his astounding turn, and, unfortunately, it's a pretty stinky one. The movie's finale takes us deep into "Field of Dreams" country, and, therefore, deep into the pantheistic, nondenominational, questing '90s. It's a celebration of something spiritual, though precisely what — God? Harmony? — is never entirely clear. But so what? Steve Martin is a dream. What else do you need? (Hal Hinson, WP)

### A Captive in the Land

**Directed by John Berry.** U.S. John Berry's "A Captive in the Land" is the perfect winter movie for people who can't get enough cold, snow, darkness and gloom. Set in northeast Si-

beria near the Arctic Circle, where much of it was filmed, it lards a taut, Jack London-like survival story with a sticky dollop of humanistic uplift. When an American meteorologist (Sam Waterston), bumming a ride in an RAF transport plane over the polar ice cap, spots some aircraft wreckage, he rashly insists on parachuting down with first aid. Upon landing, he finds only one survivor, a Soviet airman (Alexander Popov) who is too badly injured to walk. The movie, which was completed before the crumbling of the Soviet Union, insists on lending the relationship between the American and the Russian a turgid metaphoric significance. Even though the filmmakers went to the trouble of shooting on location in Siberia, "A Captive in the Land" conveys too little of a sense of the vastness and chill of the arctic wilderness. And because the details of day-to-day survival are left mostly unexamined, the physical distress of their situation is largely overlooked. (Stephen Holden, NYT)



## The Unification of German Thrillers

By Ann Brocklehurst

**B**ERLIN — It was inevitable that the fall of the Berlin Wall would complicate the working lives of Germany's fictional detectives. And as it turns out in the most recently published German crime novels, the end of the Cold War has not only given rise to new types of crime and drastically increased work loads, it has also played havoc with sleuths' personal lives as well.

Take the case of police Superintendent Hans-Jürgen Mannhardt whose son joins a group of violent neo-Nazi skinheads in "Ein Deal Zuviel" (One Deal Too Many), the latest book by "ky," one of the few German mystery writers regularly translated into other European languages.

The author, Horst Bosetzky, a Berlin sociology professor who uses the "ky" pen name, has made a habit of weaving topical social issues into his mysteries. And as his intellectual, left-leaning hero tries to control the skinheads and track down a serial killer, he finds time to mull over Berlin's rising crime rate, anti-foreigner violence and the troubled relationship between East and West Germans.

But Mannhardt has less success figuring out how to resolve his personal dilemmas than he does solving crimes. By the end of the book, he has struck deals with the killers but failed to come to terms with his son.

Anna Marx, a Bonn gossip columnist with a propensity for stumbling across murders, is a German version of the liberated women detectives who have become so popular in recent years. But although Anna is a hard drinker with a high profile and good success rate, she is not a superwoman along the lines of the internationally best-selling women private investigators. She neither jogs nor beats up suspects, and she's overweight.

In Christine Grün's latest book "Grenzfall" (Borderline Cases), Anna's love life is the focal point as her politico boyfriend is confronted by past contacts with Stasi, the East German state security police. The case marks a turning point in their relationship, and while the Stasi questions are eventually answered, Anna's romantic future with her boyfriend remains unclear.

Ann Brocklehurst is a journalist based in Berlin.

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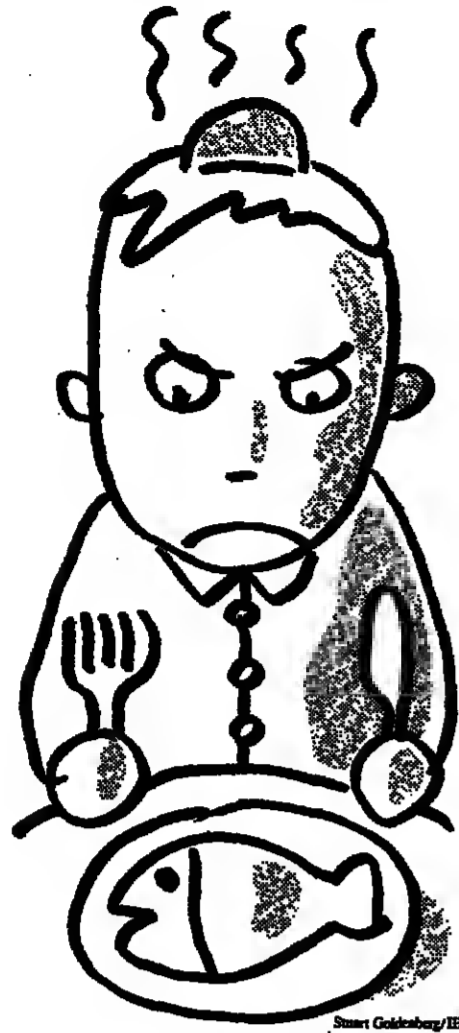
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# I E T S U R E

Time



## Grits, Vanilla and Squid, the World Traveler's Breakfast

By William Weaver

THESE days it is as common to eat quiche in Chicago as it is to eat fried chicken in Milan. The number of Japanese restaurants in New York probably exceeds that of native restaurants in Osaka. Even in my hometown, Front Royal, Virginia, there are restaurants of at least four different nationalities, whereas in my youth there were hardly any restaurants at all (if we ate out—which we almost never did—it was in the dining room of the local hotel or at Mrs. LeHew's excellent boarding house). In recent years, I have found credible pasta in Tokyo and in Adelaide. Pizza and sushi, like chop suey and chow mein before them, have become totally international. Dishes that 40 years ago were tantalizingly exotic have now become virtually standard everywhere.

If for lunch you fancy a chef's salad or you crave steak and french fries for dinner, you can get what you want in almost any city in the world. But breakfast is a different matter. On rising in the morning, the culinarily conservative traveler can run into trouble, for breakfast is the one meal that resists internationalization. In starting their day, people remain traditionalists, hidebound to their habits, unashamedly chauvinistic.

Growing up in Virginia, in the morning I ate what seemed the most ordinary, predictable fare: eggs and bacon (or ham), toast and butter and jelly. Also, there was milk or cocoa when I was very little, tea as I grew into adolescence. On Sunday or special occasions there would be waffles, or toast would

be replaced by biscuits or muffins. Eggs would sometimes cede to what I now call pancakes but then called flannel cakes, with molasses (Br'er Rabbit green label), or corn-cakes or—in winter—buckwheat cakes.

Once, after a weekend with a school friend in Washington, I came home all excited by a discovery: I revealed it to my mother with proselytizing zeal: maple syrup! My mother received the news with chilly equanimity: "I've heard of it," she said, "it's some Yankee thing." I never had maple syrup again until I was a grown man, and to me it is still something alien and wonderful.

Except that I no longer eat pancakes or waffles. When I travel I can usually order with confidence my required tea and toast or a croissant, and that's enough. But I am not always allowed a choice. And, in Japan, I have found myself faced with raw squid, rice, miso soup, pickled daikon.

Breakfast is not an Italian concept. As a young man, I lived for a while with a family in Naples. They had a cook of genius, and mid-day dinner (the only bona fide meal of the day) was as delicious as it was abundant. But we never ate before one o'clock and, most often, it was closer to 2 P.M. when we were hidden to the table. On waking up, as I listened to the sound of the sea slapping the wall below my window, I was greeted with a potent but minuscule espresso. Hours later, when dinner was served, I would be faint from hunger.

My hostess always remarked, with pleasure, on my prodigious appetite. After some weeks, a son of the family suggested to her that I might like "a real American break-

fast." Uncertain about the meaning of these words, the signora provided—along with the few drops of strong coffee—a delicate little finger roll and a pat of sweet butter. I wolfed down this treat, while she watched me with wonderment.

Years ago, when I went to Bayreuth for the first time, I was—like many visitors—unable to find a hotel room, so I stayed in a private house chosen from a list supplied by the festival office. It was a simple, scrupulously tidy blue-collar home, within walking distance of the center of town. The (modest) sum I paid included breakfast, and my cordial landlady provided, along with my tea, tasty brown bread, sweet butter, local honey. And she set out anything else that was edible and at hand: left-over roast, cold potatoes, ham, salami, cheese, chocolate cake, apples.

THE first morning I stuck strictly to bread, but by the second morning (after a great but exhausting "Par-sifal"), the potatoes looked awfully good. The roast went so well with them, and since I seemed to be eating dinner at 9 A.M., why not round it off with a slice of cake? Everything was delicious and, after all, it is only empty convention that decrees we must have steak for dinner and toast for breakfast.

After that experience my attitude toward breakfast abroad relaxed considerably, though in Japan, I confess, I still haven't got used to soup and fish when I first open my eyes, and I seek out one of the many cafes that advertise "breakfast set." But even this Westernized meal often has an Oriental touch: The toast is unusually thick and square, as if the Japanese had not yet quite got the idea of

loaf bread, a peculiarly Western institution. Friends who have been to China tell me of being served a dish of litchi nuts in bed with their morning tea. Delicious as litchis are, can they ever replace Cooper's Oxford marmalade or seven-grain toast?

In the 1950s, before China was really open to tourists, a delegation of Italian intellectuals was invited to the country. The party included the novelist Elsa Morante, a brilliant writer and a notoriously difficult and demanding traveler. No litchi nuts for her. She wanted a soft-boiled egg. An obliging waiter came to her room on the first morning, she said "soft-boiled egg" in several languages. Mystified, the waiter summoned a second, older waiter. The same incomprehension followed. Finally, tearing a page from her notebook, the writer picked up her pencil and made a careful drawing of an egg cup with an upright egg in it. Smiles and cries of understanding. The waiters vanished and in no time the younger one reappeared carrying a tray; on it was a dish containing an egg-shaped scoop of vanilla ice cream. To her lasting credit, she ate the ice cream with her tea.

In the country sometimes, to while away an evening when there is only trash on television, my friends and I invent parlor games of the simple-minded sort that involve, say, naming the one record we'd have on a desert island. Once, when the group was fairly large, we each described the worst meal ever eaten.

My own candidate was, perhaps inevitably, a breakfast. It was about three years ago, I was traveling from Rome to Japan and, to save money, was flying Aeroflot. The trip

involved a night's stopover in Moscow, and in the fare included accommodation at the airport transit hotel. I ended up sharing a double room in a place that might have rivaled a YMCA in the '30s in some provincial American city. Spartan, with its classical connotation, would have been a compliment. Breakfast was not only included in the deal: it was virtually obligatory, since I had no visa and couldn't leave the building except to go to the airport. My Belgian roommate woke me at about 5 A.M. as he went off to catch his flight. At 7—when breakfast service began—I found my way to the dining room several floors above. Wordlessly, a grim waitress set some watery coffee in front of me, then brought a plate with a cold hot dog on it, garnished by some cold sauerkraut and complemented by paper-thin slices of cardboard cheese and some sour brown bread. The waitress, more like a guard, stood over me to make sure I ate what I had been given. Visions of Siberia danced in my head.

The thing about breakfast is that it often catches us off guard; in the morning hours I, at least, am not at my strongest or quickest. And, having had an Aeroflot dinner the night before (another strong contestant for worst meal), I was hungry. I gaged on the sauerkraut, much like Scarlett with her carrot (or is it turnip?) at the end of Part One of the movie. Fortunately, I thought, freedom is only a long flight away. Little did I know that my next breakfast would be raw squid.

William Weaver, who lives in Italy and translates contemporary Italian fiction, wrote this for The New York Times.

## Theft, Loss, the PIN Peril, Forgery and Other Hazards of Credit Cards

By Roger Collis  
International Herald Tribune

YOU'VE just returned from Hong Kong. You paid the hotel bill with your charge card as usual. You are now back in Zurich with the cards safely in your wallet. How could you know that you are the victim of an international criminal network circulating forged credit cards bearing your name and signature?

What happened is that a crooked cashier at your hotel in Hong Kong took details from the hotel copy of the card transaction when you settled your bill. Fake cards were then made with all your details. On the back is an example of your real signature torn from the hotel voucher. Of course, you can prove that you are not responsible for a worldwide raid on your account with a forged card. But think of the hassle!

Thieves often rifle through trash cans behind shops and restaurants for the carbons

behind the receipts. From these, they take personal details, number and expiration date, to make counterfeit cards.

Worried? Join the club. Plastic card fraud has hit epidemic proportions. Despite tough new security measures, British banks expect to lose more than £165 million (about \$250 million) to fraud this year, up from £50 million in 1989, according to Richard Tyson-Davis at the association of clearing banks in Britain.

Last year in Britain, two million cards were lost or stolen and 200,000 of them were later used fraudulently. In the United States, \$1.5 billion will be charged off to fraud this year. On an average day in the United States, more than 10,000 cards are lost or stolen from 5,000 people. Card counterfeiting at Visa banks worldwide has grown from \$740,000 in 1981 to more than \$50 million.

Anti-fraud measures range from the sophisticated ("smart" cards containing a microchip and the electronic terminal where you sign on the machine or simply enter your PIN, personal identification number) to the routine, such as checking on signatures. Barclays has a

"frand watch" computer that scans for unusual purchases.

Scams range from the ridiculous (an Irish man was picked up in London with a card in the name of Wang Ho Fung) to the sophisticated: setting up a bogus mail-order business, billing for goods never shipped. An especially dirty trick is to steal a card and call the victim

—who has reported the loss—posing as a bank employee who needs your PIN so as to "make a check." The thief may have several hours to get money from cash machines before the computer registers the fraud.

Moderately good news is that banks and card companies invariably bear the cost of fraud from the time the card is reported lost

or stolen. But what if you don't realize you've lost your card or that it's being misappropriated? This is a gray area. If the bank thinks that somebody used your card through your negligence, you could be stuck with the loss. You are especially vulnerable if somebody else gets hold of your PIN.

"What we call negligence is someone who

writes the PIN on the card, or else openly in their diary," Tyson-Davis says. "In the past banks refused to pay when someone had coded the PIN in their diary. Don't tell anyone your PIN, even in your family."

The best way to avoid severe hassle is to join a card protection plan, such as Sentinel and CPP—which cover cards issued all over the world. For annual dues of around \$15 they will record all your cards and documents. If you lose them, make a single collect call on a 24-hour hotline and they will take care of notifying the card companies on your behalf, and ordering replacements. Both Sentinel and CPP cover up to £1,000 for the unauthorized use of your cards for the 24 hours prior to notification, unlimited insurance thereafter—except where PIN numbers have been negligently disclosed. (Sentinel claims it paid up when a mugging victim disclosed his PIN and \$1,000 was cleaned out of his account.)

Credit Card Sentinel. Telephone United States (818) 882-9947; Japan 3-432-2500 or Britain (705) 471-234.

CPP Card Protection Plan. Telephone Britain (71) 351-4400.

### DO'S AND DON'TS

**Record the Numbers**  
Do keep a list of card numbers as well as phone numbers to call if you need to report a loss in a safe place well away from your cards and checkbook. Only take the cards you really need on a trip.

**Keep Your PIN Secret**  
Don't disclose your PIN to ANYONE, even your bank, police or friends. You'll be liable for misuse.

**Destroy Carbons**  
Do try to keep sight of your card when paying in shops or restaurants. It's best to get them to bring the machine to the table; if it's an old-fashioned voucher destroy the carbons between the receipts.

**Report Loss Immediately**  
Don't wait until office hours to report lost cards: contact the card company or bank immediately to limit your liability.

**Photocopy Documents**  
Do carry photocopies of documents like passport or driving license in case the originals are stolen and you need to prove your identity.

**Monthly Statements**  
Don't rejoice if you don't receive the monthly statement on time. Call to ask why. It could be that someone has given a fraudulent change of address to prevent you from seeing your statement.

### THE ARTS GUIDE



Pictures by Karsh of Ottawa at the International Center of Photography, New York. From left to right: portraits of Jonas Saik and Jessye Norman. Inset: Dizzy Gillespie.

**AUSTRALIA**  
Sydney Powerhouse Museum (tel: 217.0111). To Dec. 1: "The Australian Dream: Design and the Australian House of the 1950s." Modeled after a 1950s home show. More than 150 examples of architecture, interior design, furniture, lighting, woodwork and ceramics.

**AUSTRIA**  
Vienna Kunsthaus (tel: 712.0495). To Jan. 31: "Expressionisten." More than 300 Expressionist watercolors, drawings and paintings by artists from the Die Brücke school.

**BELGIUM**  
Brussels Musée Royal d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 747.7211). To Jan. 30: "Jade Qing." More than 150 objects in jade from the Chin Dynasty (1844-1911).

**BRITAIN**  
London Accademia Italiana delle Arti e delle Arti Applicate (tel: 225-3474). To Feb. 7: "Ruskin and Tuscani." Features 270 works which examine the impact of the Tuscan cultural contribution on art and architecture in Florence, Pisa, Siena and Lucca.

**CANADA**  
Montreal Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 255.1600). To March 28: "Grand Siècle." More than 130 works by 17th-century French painters, with paintings by Poussin, Le Sueur and La Hyre.

**FINLAND**  
Tampere Tampere Hall (tel. 243.4111). To Jan. 31: "Timo Sarpaneva." An exhibition of glass objects by the Finnish designer.

**FRANCE**  
Nice Musée d'Art Moderne et d'Art Contemporain (tel: 83.82.82.82). To March 14: "Seven Master Printmakers." Explores stylistic innovations and new techniques of printmaking that were introduced during the 1930s. To March 14: "Luis Slóica." Includes a mural inspired by Uccello and Boccioni.

Paris Jeu de Paume (tel: 47.08.12.50). To Jan. 31: "Jones Melas." A retrospective of the New York cinematographer's films.

**GERMANY**  
Berlin Neue Nationalgalerie (tel: 71.111). To Feb. 28: "Picasso: Die Zeit Nach Guernica." More than 100 paintings and drawings from the Spanish artist after "Guernica."

Munich Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung (tel: 2244.12). To Feb. 28: "Frederik the Great: Collector and Patron." Includes paintings by Rubens, Rembrandt and Watteau, and various objects from Frederick's years at Sans Souci, his Potsdam palace.

**IRELAND**  
Dublin The Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.666). To Jan. 31: "Unspoiled." Works by 32 women of the Irish diaspora, past and present — through art in a variety of mediums.

**ISRAEL**  
Jerusalem The Israel Museum (tel: 708.811). To March 30: "Zelig Segal." Creations by the sculptor, painter and designer, includes modern designs of ritual objects, lamps, candles and Torah ornaments. To April 30: "Faces, Facades and More: Alfred Bernheim." Works by the German-born photographer.

**JAPAN**  
Hyogo Japan Toy Museum (tel: 232.4388). To Feb. 21: "Toy Cocks From All Over the World." More than 300 clay figures, whistles, wood carvings and other toys produced in 30 countries to commemorate the beginning of the year of the cock.

**MEXICO**  
Monte Carlo 17th International Circus Festival (tel: 93.30.42.27). Jan. 28-Feb. 4: A celebration of the worldwide tradition of circuses, with performances by internationally renowned troupes.

**NETHERLANDS**  
Amsterdam Rijksmuseum Stadhouderskade (tel: 673.2121). To Feb. 14: "Fans and Fan Leaves." Fans that serve practical and ornamental purposes.

**SPAIN**  
Barcelona Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.1906). To March 28: "Witcomb Lam." More than 80 paintings by the Cuban artist.

**SWITZERLAND**  
Geneva Barbara-Mueller (tel: 312.0270). To Feb. 18: "Art des Iles Salomon." An assortment of ancient ritual pieces from the Salomon Islands.

**UNITED STATES**  
New York International Center of Photography (tel: 768.4882). To Jan. 24: "Karsh: American Legends." Portraits people such as Helen Hayes, Jasper Johns, H. Norman Schwarzkopf and Leonard Bernstein through black-and-white and color photographs.

Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.3633). To Jan. 31: "Agnes Martin." A survey of the career of the American minimalist painter.

San Francisco Exploratorium (tel: 563.7337). To March 15: "Paul Panhausen." This Dutch performance artist develops installations and puts on live spectacles for the public.

Washington National Gallery of Art (tel: 737.4215). To April 11: "Watson and the Sharc: John Singleton Copley." A survey of the elements of art, history and biography that are written in the works by the American colonial painter.

The Textile Museum (tel: 232.7223). To Feb. 7: "In Pursuit of Fame: Rembrandt Peale 1778-1860." A retrospective including 75 paintings, prints and drawings.

# Catch the money

Germany's old established Government guaranteed State Lottery, the Nordwestdeutsche Klassenlotterie is offering a great Opportunity: The next Lottery will start March 26th. and will last for 6 months.

601,985 guaranteed winners out of only 1.5 million tickets sold. - Incredible odds. More than every third ticket is a sure winner. Our total Payout is more than

## 606 Million D-Mark

equivalent to about 404 Million Dollars.

Imagine with every ticket you buy, you participate in 26 weekly draws. You have 26 chances of becoming a

# Millionaire

We have made many millionaires. All prizes are tax-free in Germany. Any prize-amount will be paid immediately in a lump sum. Strictest confidence. Don't delay-order your ticket(s) today from your Official State Lottery Agent:

CHRISTIAN SCHIPPMANN  
P.O. Box 60 16 29  
W-2000 Hamburg 60, Germany

let's do it

Please fill in the number of tickets you want to order:

1/1 ticket(s) US \$ 576,- or \$ 360,- or DM 864,-

1/2 ticket(s) US \$ 294,- or \$ 186,- or DM 444,-

1/4 ticket(s) US \$ 156,- or \$ 102,- or DM 234,-

For faster service: Call Dorothy or fax

Telefon: 49 40 63290477

Fax: 49 40 63290430

Mr / Mrs \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City / Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

US \$ & prices are subject the rate of exchange. Prices are for the full period of 6 month incl. airmail postage and monthly list of winners. No additional charges!

I enclose cheque with my order

Access/Master Card/ Eurocard

American Express  Visa

Account No: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiry Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of cardholder \_\_\_\_\_

9072

# NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
Table shows the closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	112.00	+0.25
MSFT	42.00	+0.12
ORCL	38.00	+0.10
INTL	10.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.08
WALD	15.00	+0.03
AMZN	18.00	+0.05
GOOG	22.00	+0.07
MSFT	42.00	+0.12
ORCL	38.00	+0.10
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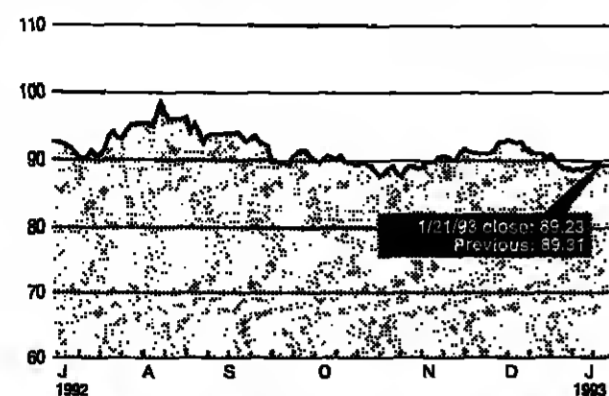
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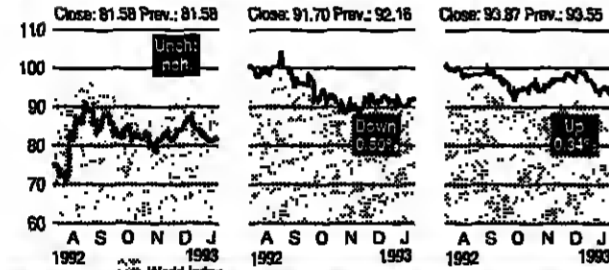
## THE TRIB INDEX: 89.23

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index @, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%
Close: 81.58 Prev.: 81.58	Close: 91.70 Prev.: 92.16	Close: 93.87 Prev.: 93.55



Industrial Sectors	This close	Prev. close	% change	This close	Prev. close	% change	
Energy	88.25	88.93	-0.76	Capital Goods	88.37	88.53	-0.18
Utilities	86.88	87.23	-0.40	Raw Materials	91.41	92.10	-0.75
Finance	81.99	82.03	-0.05	Consumer Goods	88.02	88.85	+0.19
Services	101.96	101.88	+0.08	Miscellaneous	95.83	95.64	+0.20

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 191 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## WALL STREET WATCH

### Yet Another Exotic Hedge Is Cultivated in Chicago

By Kurt Eichenwald  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street long ago threw aside the old-fashioned world of simple stocks and bonds. Now, professional mathematicians and computer experts peel away pieces of each market like layers of an onion, creating new and more complex trading instruments to make investing less risky.

Another layer was peeled away this week when the Chicago Board Options Exchange announced it was creating the first volatility index to measure expectations of future price fluctuations of stocks. The index, based on the Standard & Poor's 100 index options, will begin being quoted daily next week, and throughout the day in two weeks. The exchange said it expected to soon file a proposal with the Securities and Exchange Commission to trade options on the index.

With institutional traders already investing billions in strategies designed to capture profits from price fluctuations, Wall Street analysts said that the new product — if it works — could attract even more capital to U.S. stock markets.

"The more ways you have to hedge risk, the more ways you feel comfortable in investing in the markets," said Jeffrey Tabak, a partner with Miller Tabak Hirsch & Co. in New York. "This development could increase the overall liquidity of the stock market."

People working with the options exchange were even more effusive. "This project could be one of the most exciting developments in futures and options in the '90s, if not the most exciting," said Robert Whaley, a professor of finance at Duke University, who helped the exchange develop the index.

Ever since the ethos of the 1987 market collapse and the subsequent onset of the whipsawing prices, individual investors have been keenly aware of the market's potential volatility. The index is another way Wall Street has tried to convert that volatility into cash.

Options traders are among the biggest volatility players. Stock options allow purchasers the right to buy shares in the future at a set price, known as the strike price.

If the market is highly volatile and pushes shares higher than the

The latest index measures volatility on the S&P 100 options.

See VOLATILITY, Page 13

## Sanofi Insists YSL Fits Beautifully

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Jean-François Debevoise, president of the French pharmaceutical group Elf Sanofi, was explaining his strategy for calming the furor that has arisen from the company's acquisition this week of the Yves Saint Laurent fashion house.

"We have to get across the fact that this will not harm our pharmaceutical development," he said to his boss, Lothar Le Floch-Prigent, the chairman of the state-owned oil company Elf Aquitaine. "And we have to demonstrate the strong profit potential of Yves Saint Laurent." Standing at the telephone in his office, Mr. Debevoise added, "I am not at all worried, not in the least; our stock price is going to pick up."

The early-morning telephone conversation between Mr. Le Floch-Prigent and the head of his pharmaceutical group clearly reflected anxiety over the flurry of adverse comment that has accompanied the purchase of Yves Saint Laurent, announced Tuesday. The stock price of Elf Sanofi has plunged 11.4 percent since then, to 963 francs (\$178) at the close Thursday, amid persistent criticism that the company paid too much for a fashion house that will distract it from its core pharmaceutical business.

Elf Sanofi had appeared to many analysts to be concentrating its development on pharmaceuticals in an alliance, operating under the name of Sanofi Winthrop, forged in 1991 with the U.S. drug company Sterling Winthrop. But the French company has now opted to make an investment of 3.6 billion francs in beauty products and cosmetics.

"It was quite a shock to see Sanofi doing arranged in the entourage of President Francois Mitterrand."

Such allegations stem from the fact that Mr. Saint Laurent's main business partner, Pierre Bergé, and Mr. Le Floch-Prigent of Elf Aquitaine are both close to Mr. Mitterrand, who might have been in a position to encourage the state-owned Elf to come to the aid of the financially troubled fashion group by paying 870 francs a share for a stock that had last traded at 630 francs before the accord.

No evidence has been produced to support such contentions and Mr. Debevoise vehemently denied them in an interview.

"I did not have a single phone call from a politician throughout the entire negotiation of this deal," he said. "Sanofi has acquired the finest name in fashion and beauty products and we are going to make a lot of money from this."

In essence, the 53-year-old Mr. Debevoise defended the deal as consistent for a company which has been involved in beauty products since its creation 20 years ago and as offering tremendous possibilities for cost-saving synergies. Sanofi's beauty division, which accounted for just under 10 percent of 1992 sales of 21.8 billion francs, already in-

ICI and BASF are swapping European plastics businesses. Page 13

This because major pharmaceutical companies have generally been concentrating their activities rather than diversifying, said Jo Walton, an analyst at Lehman Brothers International. "The market does not like it."

There have also been persistent, if unsubstantiated, accusations that some political maneuvering lay behind the deal. "Sanofi overpaid by 20 to 30 percent, offering a price for Yves Saint Laurent that several other companies had refused to pay," said Bernard Barner, an analyst at the Didier Philippe brokerage in Paris. "It's clearly a political deal."

## Jobless Rise Brings Gloom in Britain

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British economy took a body blow on Thursday with the news that the jobless toll jumped by 60,000 in December, far worse than expected, and that manufacturing output, which was widely forecast to have risen in November, instead slumped by 0.5 percent.

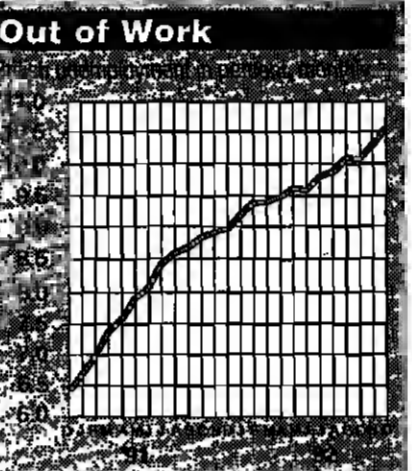
The December unemployment rate jumped to 10.5 percent with the number of jobless the highest in nearly six years, 2.97 million. It was the 32d consecutive monthly rise.

"The numbers are depressing," conceded David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank.

The figures knocked a penny off the pound, which fell to a value of 2.4525 Deutsche marks, a drop of five pence since Monday, and heightened expectations of a cut in bank base lending rates.

[Adding to the gloom, British Gas PLC said it would cut 1,200 jobs from its headquarters, United Press International reported from London. Additionally, 2,000 of the current 3,700 headquarters staff would be transferred to other operations, leaving just 460 workers at the site.]

Speaking at an economic conference Thursday, Professor Wynne Godley of Cambridge University said that he now thought that his



Source: Bloomberg Business News

forecast of 0.5 percent growth for the British economy this year was perhaps "too optimistic." Mr. Godley, who is one of seven economists recently named as outside advisers to the British Treasury, said there was a danger "that there will not be a recovery at all and that things will just get worse over the medium term."

While most economists cling to forecasts of around 1 percent growth for the British economy this year, many confess that it is difficult to see where that growth will come from. The widely anticipated boost to exports from the devaluation of the pound has now hit the rocks of the slowdown elsewhere within the European Community, which absorbs 57 percent of British exports.

The extent of the deterioration in European growth prospects can be seen in the fact that bad as Britain's economy still looks, most forecasters say that it will be the best this year among the major EC countries. "The U.K. will be Europe's star performer," said Mr. Kern. He contrasted that situation with Germany, where he calculated the economy could contract 1.7 percent.

Europe's flagging economies are expected to send unemployment soaring still higher. "Unemployment is the largest European issue," said Nigel Gault, chief economist for DRI/McGraw Hill in London. While it will undoubtedly occupy many an official's mind in coming months, the problem looks all but intractable in the near term.

Economists noted that governments were barred from fiscal expansion by huge budget deficits and from nudging interest rates down

See BRITAIN, Page 13

## USAir Receives Scaled-Down BA Investment

By Richard Weintraub  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — British Airways PLC invested \$300 million in USAir Group's USAir unit on Thursday in a scaled-down version of the two carriers' earlier deal, which was stymied by opposition from other U.S. airlines.

Under their new agreement, the airlines will try to present potential passengers with a picture of a seamless system that embraces USAir's American passenger network and British Air's international system.

A campaign by American Airlines, Delta Air Lines and United Airlines forced the withdrawal of an earlier \$750 million investment proposal. The previous plan would have integrated many operations of the two airlines and would have given British Air veto power over many of USAir's critical business decisions.

That veto power is missing in the agreement announced Thursday, although the accord provides for further British Air investments up to \$750 million if U.S. laws are changed to permit it. BA also is to get 3 seats on USAir's board.

Robert L. Crandall, chairman of American's parent AMR Corp., nevertheless has begun a new campaign to try to block the British Air-USAir alliance, even urging the government to renounce the international accord that governs

U.S.-British air travel if necessary. American and United contend that no further foreign investment should be allowed in U.S. airlines if it gives foreign carriers access to the huge American market without giving any further openings in foreign markets to U.S. carriers.

A Department of Transportation spokesman said the new deal did not require prior governmental approval, but it would be reviewed.

British Air received USAir preferred stock with a 7 percent yield for its \$300 million investment. Both companies have varying conversion to common stock, re-vesting and redemption rights under differing circumstances, designed to protect the short- and long-term financial interests of each airline.

As part of the deal, USAir will sell its routes from London to Charlotte, North Carolina; Baltimore, and Philadelphia, but flights will continue with USAir personnel and aircraft flying under lease to British Air on those routes. A new flight between London and Pittsburgh, where USAir has its largest hub operation, will operate under a similar arrangement.

The route sales and the leases are a way to avoid antitrust problems that might arise if two airlines are viewed as coordinating flights in an area where they were supposed to be in competition.

## Market Likes Douglas Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — McDonnell Douglas Corp. announced lower 1992 operating profit Thursday, but the results encouraged investors, who bid its stock up \$2.50, to \$56.50.

In the latest quarter, net income was boosted by a \$676 million gain on reduced healthcare liabilities for retirees. Douglas earned \$76.2 million, up from \$21.1 million in 1991, but without the special item, it would have been \$86 million. Sales fell 1.3 percent, to \$4.62 billion.

For 1992, Douglas has a loss of \$781 million, after a \$423 million profit in 1991.

The company said aside from the C-17 military transport, which caused a pretax charge of \$383 million because of cost overruns and other problems, government aerospace programs had record earnings.

## Recovery Plan Gets Bundesbank Support

Reuters

BONN — The German government said Thursday it had won the support of the Bundesbank for its latest austerity plan, even though the proposal will mean a hefty increase in the 1993 budget deficit.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl hopes proposals unveiled Tuesday will form the basis of a "solidarity pact," a recovery plan for Germany's faltering economy backed by unions and industry, which will enable the independent central bank to cut its high interest rates.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said Mr. Kohl's Federal Consolidation Program for spending cuts and tax increases had been favorably received when he explained it at a meeting Thursday of the Bundesbank's policy-making council.

The Bundesbank, still worried about rising German inflation, left its leading interest rates unchanged Thursday, but economists believed it would ease its tight monetary policies soon.

The Bundesbank has often said that cuts in budget deficits, which have soared since Germany reunited in 1990, are an important precondition for lower interest rates. But the federal deficit is set to rise in 1993 because of falling tax revenue

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For further information or details of our network, please contact: ING Bank International Private Banking in Geneva, telecopier 41.22.3111018, telephone 41.22.3116333.

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Jan. 21
Amsterdam	1.89 2.76 1.24 0.23 1.25 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24 1.24
Braunschweig	2.01 3.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01
Frankfurt	1.28 2.07 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28
London (at)	1.51 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03 2.03
Madrid	164.15 123.80 78.57 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71
Milan	1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07 1.07
New York (at)	1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52 1.52
Paris	5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01
Tokyo	124.9 102.7 7.9 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35 2.35
Toronto	1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28
Zurich	1.47 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36 2.36

Eurocurrency Deposits	Jan. 21
1 month	3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4
3 months	3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4
6 months	3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4
1 year	3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/4

Key Money Rates	Jan. 21
1-month Treasury bill	3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25
3-month Treasury bill	3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25
6-month Treasury bill	3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25
1-year Treasury bill	3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25



January 1993

MARKET DIARY

Interest Rate Hopes Fuel Rise in Stocks

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Stock prices rose Thursday as a bond-market rally gave investors a sign that interest rates may be headed lower. Over-the-counter shares set a record.

Better-than-expected earnings from computer software and regional telephone companies also helped stocks, traders said.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 11.07 to 3,253.02. The Nasdaq Composite index surged 3.31 to an all-time high of 700.75.

Advancing stocks outpaced decliners by a margin of 4 to 3 among common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active, with more than 255 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

A jump in Treasury prices served as the catalyst for an afternoon upswing in the stock market, which had been little changed, traders said. Bonds gained after Laura D'Andrea Tyson, nominated to head the Council of Economic Advisors, said the Clinton administration would consider reducing the amount of long-term bonds sold by the Treasury. Less long-term debt

presumably would lower long-term rates and reduce financing costs. Regional Bell operating companies, bolstered by strong earnings from Bell Atlantic Corp., Nynex Corp. and US West Inc., advanced the most in the S&P 500.

Computer stocks resumed their rally when Computer Associates International Inc. said third-quarter earnings surged 48 percent to \$80.2 million. Computer Associates jumped 4 1/4 to 25 1/4.

Alterra Corp. rose 1 1/2 to 15 1/4. The company posted higher-than-expected results in the fourth quarter.

Creative Technology Ltd., a maker of audio and video products, vaulted 5 to 29 1/4 on a surge in financial second-quarter earnings, to 55 cents a share from 19 cents.

Media Vision, which makes multimedia computing products, soared 3 1/2 to 28. Earlier this week, the company introduced a software-based technology that improves sound quality.

Computer hardware makers did not fare as well. Tandem Computers Inc. dropped 2 to 14 1/4 on disappointing operating results in the first fiscal quarter.

Polaroid Corp. tumbled 2 to 27 1/4 after the company said it expected a decline in 1992 earnings because of falling film sales in Europe.

Rate-Conscious Market Gives Dollar a Break

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark Thursday, although German interest rates remained unchanged at levels favorable to the mark.

The Bundesbank's policy-making council left its Lombard rate at 9.5 percent and the discount rate at 8.25 percent. These rates are about five percentage points higher than equivalent U.S. rates.

Still, the Bundesbank's lack of action generated no great disappointment that could have led to a dollar fall, because most analysts and traders had expected no change.

The dollar closed at 1.6141 DM, up more than a penny from its 1.6099 DM close on Wednesday.

The dollar rose to 1.24925 yen from 1.2465, to 1.4798 Swiss francs from 1.4673 and to 5.4545 French francs from 5.4190.

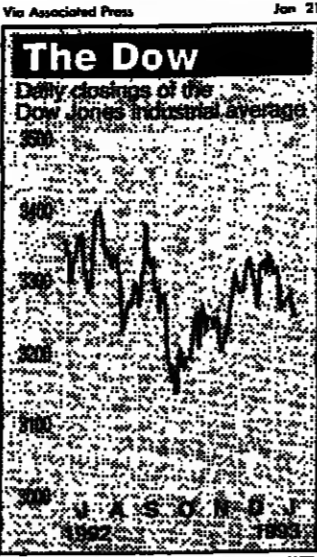
The pound took a beating after

the British government reported that the jobless rate rose to 10.5 percent, a six-year high, in December. Coming on the heels of December's disappointing retail sales, the unemployment news raised expectations of a cut in the British base lending rate from 7 percent, said Carol Callanan, assistant vice president at Credit Lyonnais in New York.

The pound finished at \$1.5225, down 2 cents from \$1.5450 on Wednesday, and at 2.4653 DM, down 2 pence from 2.4766 DM.

The Canadian dollar fell sharply, traders said. The currency closed at 77.79 U.S. cents, down from 78.16 U.S. cents on Wednesday.

Concern about Royal Trustco Ltd. and the future leadership of the federal Conservative and Quebec provincial Liberal parties "cooperated to undermine the currency," analysts at MMS International said. Royal Trustco said Wednesday it would post a fourth-quarter loss and was seeking a "major" equity investment.



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Amex Diary

Table listing Amex Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for Industrial, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and S&P 500.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and S&P 500.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and S&P 500.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, Finance, and S&P 500.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index for High, Low, Close, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for 30 Bonds, 10 Year, and 10 Year Industrial.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, Amex 4 p.m. volume, NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume, and NASDAQ prev. 4 a.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading for Buy and Sell volumes.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options for various months and strikes.

NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Amex Diary

Table showing Amex Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for Food, SUGAR (POK), and COFFEE (POK).

Table showing European Futures for Metals, ALUMINUM (High Grade), COPPER (High Grade), and LEAD.

Table showing European Futures for Financial, 3 MONTH STERLING (LIFFE), and 3 MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

Table showing European Futures for 3 MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE) and 3 MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

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U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for Grains, WHEAT (CBOT), and WHEAT (KCBT).

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Fed Reports Better Economic Tone

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The U.S. economy entered 1993 on a positive note, improving at a brisker pace than that of a year earlier as consumer spending provided strength, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

In the so-called Beige Book report that it issues every six weeks, the Fed said economic conditions improved over most of the nation in December and early January, with California still suffering a slump because of layoffs in defense-related industries.

It was the most positive tone in a Beige Book since late last spring. It was the most positive tone in a Beige Book since late last spring. It was the most positive tone in a Beige Book since late last spring.

Wang's CEO Miller Steps Down

LOWELL, Massachusetts (Combined Dispatches) — Richard Miller, chairman and chief executive of Wang Laboratories Inc., said Thursday that he was resigning to facilitate the computer company's emergence from bankruptcy court proceedings.

Wang named three executives to head it: Michael Mee as chairman and chief financial officer, Donald Casey as co-president and chief development officer and Joseph Tuoci as co-president and chief executive.

Wang is trying to restructure as a software company. It previously had been a maker of minicomputers.

Texaco's Operating Profit Surges

WHITE PLAINS, New York (Bloomberg) — Texaco Inc. said Thursday that higher natural gas prices, improved refining and marketing profits in the United States and currency gains helped lift fourth-quarter income from operations 41 percent from a year earlier.

The fourth-largest U.S. oil company said income before one-time charges or gains in the quarter ended Dec. 31 increased to \$416 million. Revenue slipped to \$9.70 billion from \$9.76 billion. Including one-time gains and charges, fourth-quarter earnings fell 3.4 percent to \$313 million.

Time Warner Redeems 11% Stock

NEW YORK (AP) — Time Warner Inc. which has been moving to take advantage of lower interest rates, said Thursday it would spend \$2.5 billion to redeem some expensive preferred stock.

The media-entertainment conglomerate said it would pay \$54.3847 per share for 45 million shares of its Series D convertible exchangeable preferred stock. The stock, issued as part of the deal that combined Time Inc. with Warner Communications Inc. three years ago, has been paying a dividend of additional preferred stock at an annual rate of 11 percent.

The company recently raised nearly all of the money needed for the redemption through issuing less costly bonds and other securities.

Time Warner's board elected Gerald Levin, the chief executive officer and president, as chairman, in a widely expected move. He replaced Steven Ross, who died Dec. 20 after undergoing a year of treatment for prostate cancer.

Bristol-Myers Squibb's Sales Are Flat

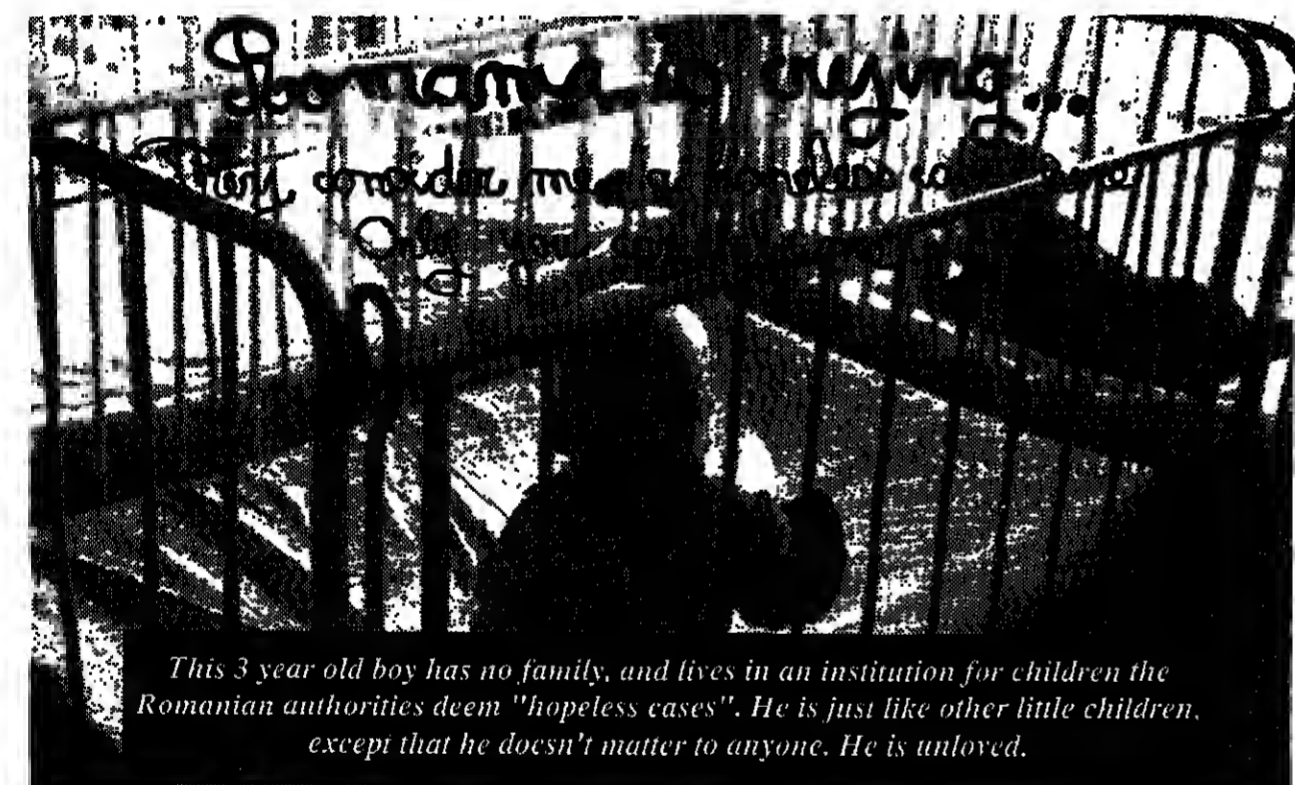
NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., citing stronger international sales, Thursday reported that its fourth-quarter net income rose 12 percent to \$533 million.

But overall, sales rose only marginally, to \$2.83 billion, and analysts focused on that and the 5 percent drop in domestic revenue. The stock closed down \$1.125 at \$60.875.

For the Record

Sara Lee Corp.'s net profit rose 16 percent to \$220 million in its latest quarter because of improved margins at its packaged-foods unit and high sales from acquisitions at the consumer-products unit.

Quaker Oats Co. said second-quarter earnings rose 31 percent to \$58.5 million, led by cost-control measures, a gain from the sale of two Italian businesses and a change in the timing of promotions.



This 3 year old boy has no family, and lives in an institution for little children. Romanian authorities deem "hopeless cases". He is just like other little children, except that he doesn't matter to anyone. He is unloved.

150,000 abandoned children call these institutions "home".

Three years have gone by since the events in Romania, but the situation for abandoned children there is still tragic. Numbers of children interned in Ceausescu's monstrous 600 "home" network are on the rise. And once these children are in the system, there is no way out. Adoption is against the law, and foster families don't exist. These innocent victims lead a life of sadness, longing and despair.

We guarantee that your gift will be put to good use.

The SERA\* is committed to saving as many of these children as possible. It is currently recruiting teams of doctors and teachers on-site to better the quality and numbers of available staff in 2 "homes" for 350 children. The SERA also provides such vital minimum equipment as running water, toilets, heat, washing machines, bedding, etc.

Your promptness and generosity will help them through the long cold winter ahead.

We cannot continue our efforts without your help. Your contribution will enable us to extend our services to other "homes", until the day comes when no Romanian child is referred to as "a hopeless case". Until the Romanian government recognizes each and every child's basic right to a family

AN ACT OF LOVE

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Form with checkboxes for donation amounts (100 FF, 200 FF, 500 FF, 1000 FF) and fields for name, address, and signature.

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Handwritten Arabic text: "سرا من الامل"

A Closed Party in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT — Germany's eight stock exchanges decided in December to put aside their regional squabbles and set up a truly international financial market. But foreign bankers say they still have a long way to go.

Deutsche Börse and account for about the same share of business volume on the exchange, according to Jürgen Eike, the association's spokesman. Foreign banks were promised one of the extra four seats created on the Frankfurt stock exchange's supervisory board when it was enlarged from 10 to 14 at the time that Deutsche Börse was set up.

Euro Disney Italian Steelmaker In Pact With Air France Has \$1 Billion Loss

ROME — The state-controlled steelmaker Iva SpA has a loss of between 1.5 trillion and 1.8 trillion lire (\$1.03 billion to \$1.23 billion) last year, its owner, the IRI holding company, said Thursday.

Mr. Gambardella had headed the company since 1988. IRI said it intends to restructure the troubled steel company but the plans have been delayed by the problem of how to finance the changes.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various stock indices with their respective values and changes.

Sandoz Profit Up Strongly on 8% Sales Gain

BASEL, Switzerland — Sandoz AG, one of Switzerland's big pharmaceutical companies, said Thursday that its group net profit for 1992 rose substantially from last year's 1.1 billion Swiss francs (\$760 million).

Swiss franc terms to 6.87 billion francs. Sales in the chemicals division, strong in North and South America and in Asia but only mildly better in Europe, increased 4 percent to 2.45 billion francs.

ICI and BASF Swap Units

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday it would swap its West European polypropylene business for BASF AG's West European acrylics unit and an unspecified amount of cash.

ICI is to acquire BASF's Resart GmbH and Critesa SA units, which produce polymethylmethacrylate granules and semirigid acrylic glass products for the Continental market.

VOLATILITY: How to Hedge It BRITAIN: Data Spread Gloom

(Continued from first finance page) strike price, profits can be juicy. So options traders welcome volatility, which they call implied volatility.

(Continued from first finance page) by the Bundesbank's steadfast refusal to lead the way. The Bundesbank is still looking at inflation, not unemployment.

(Continued from first finance page) cally cited as a lagging indicator of an economy's health, economists worry that large jumps in the jobless rate can have a depressing impact on consumer confidence.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table listing stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, and Hong Kong, with columns for stock prices and indices.

NYSE Thursday's Closing

Table includes the nation's closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table listing NYSE stock market data including company names, prices, and volume.

Amsterdam

Table listing Amsterdam stock market data including company names, prices, and volume.

London

Table listing London stock market data including company names, prices, and volume.

Paris

Table listing Paris stock market data including company names, prices, and volume.

Frankfurt

Table listing Frankfurt stock market data including company names, prices, and volume.

Zurich

Table listing Zurich stock market data including company names, prices, and volume.

EUROPEAN MULTI INDEX FUND

SCAV Luxembourg, 11, rue Aldringen R.C. Luxembourg N° B.33790 Avis de dividende L'Assemblée Générale Statutaire réunie le 15 janvier 1993 a décidé la mise en paiement, à partir du 29 janvier 1993, contre remise du coupon n° 2, d'un dividende pour les cinq compagnies suivantes:

# SANOFI: Pharmaceuticals Firm Insists Saint Laurent Fits Beautifully

(Continued from first finance page) cludes Oscar de la Renta, Roger & Gallet and Van Cleef & Arpels. The company has major shareholdings in Yves Rocher and Nina Ricci.

As an example, Mr. Deheq referred to the U.S. market, where he said Sanofi's and Nina Ricci's sales in beauty products amounted to about \$130 million a year, while Yves Saint Laurent's were only about \$60 million. "We are going to boost Yves Saint Laurent products enormously through our distribution muscle and know-how," he said.

In contrast, Yves Saint Laurent, with sales of \$36 million in Britain compared to less than half that for Sanofi in beauty products, would

be in a position to help Sanofi in that market, Mr. Deheq said.

He estimated that, with cost cuts due to the merging of operations in countries throughout the world, the combined operating profits of Yves Saint-Laurent and the Sanofi beauty division could be improved by 40 percent by 1994. Control of cosmetics and beauty products would now lie completely with Sanofi. Mr. Deheq added, with Mr. Saint Laurent and Mr. Bergé retaining power only over the couture division until the year 2001.

"I am a man who has kept his promises for 20 years and I state categorically that there will be no dilution of Elf Sanofi's earnings in 1993 due to this deal," he said.

The purchase of Yves Saint Lau-

rent, on the basis of five Sanofi shares for every four shares of the fashion group, will involve the issue of more than 3 million new Sanofi shares.

"There has to be some dilution of earnings," said Joanna Clepp, an analyst at Hoare Govett in London. "Sanofi has paid a very high price, perhaps 25 times Yves Saint Laurent's 1992 earnings." Yves Saint Laurent made a net profit of 232 million francs in 1991, but this is expected to fall to under 150 million francs in 1992 due to the depressed market for luxury goods.

Mr. Deheq said that Elf Sanofi's net profit for 1992 would rise to "decisively more than 1 billion francs," from 950 million in 1991. This improvement appears to chiefly reflect the smooth function-

ing of the alliance between Sanofi and Sterling Winthrop, a unit of Eastman Kodak. This alliance, formed without the exchange of any cash and based on a complex sharing of control and profits, seems to have allowed each company to build on its strengths.

Mr. Le Floch-Prigent of Elf Aquitaine has said that one reason for the Yves Saint Laurent acquisition was to maintain Sanofi's profitability until the expected introduction, in 1997 and beyond, of a new osteoporosis drug, Tiludronate.

But the challenge now facing Sanofi is to prove the market wrong in believing that this heavy investment in the beauty sector may detract from the company's consistently solid performance in pharmaceuticals.

# NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Label	Chg
48 1/4	48 1/4	AA					48 1/4	48 1/4	AA	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AB					48 1/4	48 1/4	AB	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AC					48 1/4	48 1/4	AC	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AD					48 1/4	48 1/4	AD	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AE					48 1/4	48 1/4	AE	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AF					48 1/4	48 1/4	AF	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AG					48 1/4	48 1/4	AG	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AH					48 1/4	48 1/4	AH	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AI					48 1/4	48 1/4	AI	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AJ					48 1/4	48 1/4	AJ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AK					48 1/4	48 1/4	AK	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AL					48 1/4	48 1/4	AL	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AM					48 1/4	48 1/4	AM	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AN					48 1/4	48 1/4	AN	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AO					48 1/4	48 1/4	AO	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AP					48 1/4	48 1/4	AP	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AQ					48 1/4	48 1/4	AQ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AR					48 1/4	48 1/4	AR	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AS					48 1/4	48 1/4	AS	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AT					48 1/4	48 1/4	AT	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AU					48 1/4	48 1/4	AU	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AV					48 1/4	48 1/4	AV	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AW					48 1/4	48 1/4	AW	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AX					48 1/4	48 1/4	AX	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AY					48 1/4	48 1/4	AY	
48 1/4	48 1/4	AZ					48 1/4	48 1/4	AZ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BA					48 1/4	48 1/4	BA	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BB					48 1/4	48 1/4	BB	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BC					48 1/4	48 1/4	BC	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BD					48 1/4	48 1/4	BD	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BE					48 1/4	48 1/4	BE	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BF					48 1/4	48 1/4	BF	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BG					48 1/4	48 1/4	BG	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BH					48 1/4	48 1/4	BH	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BI					48 1/4	48 1/4	BI	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BJ					48 1/4	48 1/4	BJ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BK					48 1/4	48 1/4	BK	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BL					48 1/4	48 1/4	BL	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BM					48 1/4	48 1/4	BM	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BN					48 1/4	48 1/4	BN	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BO					48 1/4	48 1/4	BO	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BP					48 1/4	48 1/4	BP	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BQ					48 1/4	48 1/4	BQ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BR					48 1/4	48 1/4	BR	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BS					48 1/4	48 1/4	BS	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BT					48 1/4	48 1/4	BT	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BU					48 1/4	48 1/4	BU	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BV					48 1/4	48 1/4	BV	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BW					48 1/4	48 1/4	BW	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BX					48 1/4	48 1/4	BX	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BY					48 1/4	48 1/4	BY	
48 1/4	48 1/4	BZ					48 1/4	48 1/4	BZ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CA					48 1/4	48 1/4	CA	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CB					48 1/4	48 1/4	CB	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CC					48 1/4	48 1/4	CC	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CD					48 1/4	48 1/4	CD	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CE					48 1/4	48 1/4	CE	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CF					48 1/4	48 1/4	CF	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CG					48 1/4	48 1/4	CG	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CH					48 1/4	48 1/4	CH	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CI					48 1/4	48 1/4	CI	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CJ					48 1/4	48 1/4	CJ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CK					48 1/4	48 1/4	CK	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CL					48 1/4	48 1/4	CL	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CM					48 1/4	48 1/4	CM	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CN					48 1/4	48 1/4	CN	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CO					48 1/4	48 1/4	CO	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CP					48 1/4	48 1/4	CP	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CQ					48 1/4	48 1/4	CQ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CR					48 1/4	48 1/4	CR	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CS					48 1/4	48 1/4	CS	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CT					48 1/4	48 1/4	CT	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CU					48 1/4	48 1/4	CU	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CV					48 1/4	48 1/4	CV	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CW					48 1/4	48 1/4	CW	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CX					48 1/4	48 1/4	CX	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CY					48 1/4	48 1/4	CY	
48 1/4	48 1/4	CZ					48 1/4	48 1/4	CZ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	DA					48 1/4	48 1/4	DA	
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48 1/4	48 1/4	DG					48 1/4	48 1/4	DG	
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48 1/4	48 1/4	DL					48 1/4	48 1/4	DL	
48 1/4	48 1/4	DM					48 1/4	48 1/4	DM	
48 1/4	48 1/4	DN					48 1/4	48 1/4	DN	
48 1/4	48 1/4	DO					48 1/4	48 1/4	DO	
48 1/4	48 1/4	DP					48 1/4	48 1/4	DP	
48 1/4	48 1/4	DQ					48 1/4	48 1/4	DQ	
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48 1/4	48 1/4	DV					48 1/4	48 1/4	DV	
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48 1/4	48 1/4	EE					48 1/4	48 1/4	EE	
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48 1/4	48 1/4	EG					48 1/4	48 1/4	EG	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EH					48 1/4	48 1/4	EH	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EI					48 1/4	48 1/4	EI	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EJ					48 1/4	48 1/4	EJ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EK					48 1/4	48 1/4	EK	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EL					48 1/4	48 1/4	EL	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EM					48 1/4	48 1/4	EM	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EN					48 1/4	48 1/4	EN	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EO					48 1/4	48 1/4	EO	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EP					48 1/4	48 1/4	EP	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EQ					48 1/4	48 1/4	EQ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	ER					48 1/4	48 1/4	ER	
48 1/4	48 1/4	ES					48 1/4	48 1/4	ES	
48 1/4	48 1/4	ET					48 1/4	48 1/4	ET	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EU					48 1/4	48 1/4	EU	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EV					48 1/4	48 1/4	EV	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EW					48 1/4	48 1/4	EW	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EX					48 1/4	48 1/4	EX	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EY					48 1/4	48 1/4	EY	
48 1/4	48 1/4	EZ					48 1/4	48 1/4	EZ	
48 1/4	48 1/4	FA					48 1/4	48 1/4	FA	
48 1/4	48 1/4	FB					48 1/4	48 1/4	FB	
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48 1/4	48 1/4	FE								

Cathay Says Attendants' Strike Is Crumbling

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. said Thursday the strike by its flight attendants was crumbling, with about 50 percent of its cabin staff back on the job.

"My best guess is that probably about half the crew are now actively flying," said Rod Eddington, Cathay's managing director.

The Flight Attendants Union, which called the strike eight days ago in a dispute mainly about staffing levels, said that around 3,000 of its 3,500 members are on strike. Cathay has around 4,000 cabin crew.

Ken Patience, a union spokesman, said "3,000 are striking at the moment and we have a list of precisely who they are." He said the management claims that the strike was crumbling was an attempt to demoralize and divide the strikers.

Mr. Eddington said Cathay would be able to get all its passengers into and out of Hong Kong over the Chinese New Year holiday, which begins Friday and is the airline's busiest time of year.

Cathay said it planned to operate 25 of its own aircraft from Hong Kong on Thursday and that it chartered a further 22 with crew from other airlines. Altogether, it is running 47 of a scheduled 49 services.

One of the sticking points in negotiations to end the job action is likely to be Cathay's insistence that it will take disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal, against those who went on strike.

The union says it will not call off the strike unless Cathay, which is controlled by Swire Pacific Ltd., agreed not to penalize those involved in the action.

Clinton: Tough on Trade? Japan Hopes for Best, Prepares for Worst

By Paul Blustein Washington Post Service

TOKYO — For weeks, Japanese trade experts have been struggling to divine President Bill Clinton's intentions, intensively seeking to assess just how tough he will get with Japan on the trade issue.

Officials from three government agencies and the leading business organization, the Keidanren, have traveled to Washington in hopes of gaining insight. Back in Tokyo, their colleagues have been poring over transcripts of confirmation hearings for Mr. Clinton's top appointees.

Their general conclusions: Mr. Clinton will not abandon the free-trade orientation of prior U.S. governments, nor use extreme protectionist methods to bully Japan into buying more U.S. products. Then again, he might.

"Our overall impression of Clinton is that, first of all, he understands many issues very well," said a senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "But our feeling is that, perhaps as a result of his being so knowledgeable, what he will actually do is unknown."

"A lot of us thought that once we found out who would be in the cabinet, we might get an impression of what his trade policy will be," the official said. "But the situation is still difficult to figure out."

That measure of confidence and anxiety is widely shared. Despite troubling signals and Japanese expectations that a somewhat tentative trade stance than George Bush did, the prevailing view is that Mr. Clinton's trade policies will not be radically different.

"They will probably say all sorts of things," Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said in a recent television interview. "Whenever there is a new administration they always blow a lot of hot air. But after several months, it quiets down."

Japanese business and government leaders applaud the president's focus on deficit-cutting and curbing America's domestic problems — a more sensible approach, in their view, than blaming Japan for U.S. woes.

But few people in Tokyo say they are sure the new administration will adhere to the free-trade ideology of the past. So policymakers are discussing proposals aimed at keeping trade disputes from escalating, and are vowing to fight back should Washington ever unilaterally impose trade sanctions against Tokyo.

"When you become president, you become prudent and responsible," said Kazuo Nakazawa, managing director of the Keidanren. "But we are preparing for the worst. Any prudent nation should."

One of the main reasons for optimism on the trade front, in the view of Mr. Nakazawa and others, is that the United States is staging a solid recovery from recession, and such U.S. industries as computer chip making and auto manufacturing are becoming more competitive, there-

by reducing one major cause of anti-Japanese feeling. But some see unsettling signs, notably the selection of Laura D'Andrea Tyson to chair the president's Council of Economic Advisors. Mrs. Tyson has argued that to ensure the health of strategically important industries, the U.S. government may need to "manage" trade with countries like Japan.

Noboru Hatakeyama, MITI's vice minister for international affairs, gave a cool reaction last month to her selection. "We have not necessarily gotten the impression that she is very much in favor of free trade," he said.

Japanese automakers are particularly upset over signs that the new administration intends to sharply increase tariffs on imports of Japanese minivans. Taisuro Toyota, president of Toyota Motor Corp., said such a move would be "completely counter to the spirit of free trade."

Accordingly, Japanese government and business leaders are grinding for a possible onslaught of criticism from Washington. They say one of the ways Tokyo will surely respond is by announcing a major new government spending program intended to boost the economy.

But officials here said Tokyo was likely to take a tougher line if it felt abused by Mr. Clinton. For example, they say, if Washington unilaterally imposes sanctions on Japanese products in a bid to force Tokyo to import more U.S. goods, Japan would most likely have the United States before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Dell Corp. Escalates Japan's PC War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Dell Computer Corp., hot in the footsteps of its archrival Compaq, threw down the gauntlet Thursday to its U.S. and Japanese competitors with a plan to crash the Japanese market with low-cost personal computers.

But analysts were skeptical whether the ambitious Texas-based start-up would win over Japanese customers, who are notoriously fussy about service and back-up support for products.

Michael S. Dell, the 27-year-old chairman, said at a news conference that Dell's entry into Japan marked a shift in the international strategy of a company that already derives nearly 40 percent of total revenue from non-U.S. subsidiaries.

"While we have focused our energy on expansion in Europe up until now, the focus of Dell in the next five years will be Asia," he said. Next week, Dell will set up a subsidiary in Australia.

The company will market six personal-computer models in Japan starting Friday, with prices starting at 98,000 yen (\$790) for machines based on Intel's 386SX central processing units; 152,000 yen for more powerful machines based on Intel's 486SX CPUs; and 248,000 yen for 386SX-based notebook computers.

Compaq Computer Corp. started the onslaught of foreign computer makers on Oct. 1, announcing 24 models priced from 128,000 yen. On Oct. 20, IBM Japan came in with machines also built around the Intel 486 chip and priced from 198,000 yen. On the same day, Apple Computer Inc. and Digital Equipment Corp. dropped their prices in Japan by 10 percent and 56 percent, respectively.

Thursday's announcement by Dell comes three days after Japan's PC market leader, NEC Corp., introduced six personal-computer

Nippon Steel Mulls Chip Deal

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp. said Thursday it was considering buying a troubled unit of Minebea Co. that makes computer chips under license from Intel Corp. and Hitachi Ltd.

Both parties declined to confirm a report in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun that the world's biggest steelmaker would pay 30 billion yen (\$240 million) for the 60 percent of NMB Semiconductor Co. held by Minebea. But a Minebea spokesman said talks had entered a "final stage."

Hit by the soaring yen in the 1980s, Nippon Steel has diversified by expanding into such fields as communications. But unlike Kobe Steel and Kawasaki Steel, it has been relatively slow to get into computer chips.

models with dramatically improved performance at virtually the same prices as their predecessors. NEC's executive vice president, Akira Kobayashi, argued last week: "NEC's superior quality, service and technology will differentiate us from our cheaper competitors in the marketplace."

While Dell says service is its strong point, this is not yet known in Japan, where after-sales service is particularly prized.

"They don't have a track record," said David Benda, senior analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities. "I don't think anybody's ever heard of them in Japan."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Asia: Table showing stock indices for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Sydney, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Jakarta, New Zealand, and Bombay. Includes columns for index, close, and change.

Very briefly: South Korea's Finance Ministry said it would ease credit controls on 20 chaebol, or conglomerates; starting in February, the government will control credit for the 30 biggest chaebol only, down from the current 50. Shawa Corp. a real estate group and stock speculator, is seeking to sell its shareholdings in the retailers Isetan Co. and Matsuzakaya Co. to help pay debt of 1 trillion yen (\$8 billion), industry sources, analysts and published reports said. Sanyo Electric Co. announced its first pen-based computer, PenAct, and hopes to sell 5,000 units in the first year at 475,000 yen apiece. Taiwan's Securities and Exchange Commission said the Government of Singapore Investment Corp., the biggest foreign investor on the Taiwan Stock Exchange, has received final approval to buy another \$50 million of local stocks, bringing its authorized limit to \$150 million. Campbell Soup Co. refused to lift its bid for Arnotts Ltd. a second time in light of the Australian company's six-month results, which showed a 133 percent increase in net profit to \$3.3 million dollars (\$35.6 million). Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co. and Yamachi Securities Co. plan to offer accounts through which individual investors can pool their money and buy shares with incremental payments of as little as 10,000 yen a month. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table of International Funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sections for EQUITY PORTFOLIOS, BOND PORTFOLIOS, and SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUNDS.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

# SPORTS BASKETBALL

## North Carolina Ends Virginia's Streak at 16

The Associated Press  
 Until its date with No. 3 North Carolina, seventh-ranked Virginia had some pretty impressive numbers.  
 Coming off Sunday's victory over Duke, the Cavaliers were 11-0 overall, 4-0 in the Atlantic Coast Conference and held the nation's longest winning streak at 16 games.  
 But Virginia's winning streak was brought to an abrupt halt by the Tar Heels on Wednesday night with a 90-58 victory in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.  
 "I think our defense creates a lot of things for us," said forward Kevin Salvadori, who led five players in scoring with 14 points. "We can wear the other team down. We can make the other team work on our defense, causing a couple of turnovers, and they get a little frustrated."  
 North Carolina (15-1, 5-0) has frustrated a lot of teams this season. Of its five conference victories, the Tar Heels have an average winning margin of 21 points. An 82-72 victory over Clemson last Saturday

is as close as an ACC opponent has gotten this season.  
 North Carolina's defense choked off the Cavaliers every time they attempted to make a run. In the first half, it helped the Tar Heels maintain a lead that fluctuated because of streaky shooting. But in the final 20 minutes, the defense complimented the offensive strategy.

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

go to push the ball inside to Salvadori and Eric Montross.  
 "That was what we wanted to do in the first half, too," Montross said. "I was sitting around on my rear, not doing enough, not moving enough. When you do that, then you get sucked into their good defense down low, their collapsing defense."  
 Virginia, on Cory Alexander's 3-pointer, cut North Carolina's lead to 40-32 with 17:26 remaining, but the Tar Heels then went on a 20-4 run fueled by Montross and George Lynch to boost their advantage to 58-36 with 8:50 left. And that gave Niagara University

college basketball's longest victory streak, 11 games. The Purple Eagles play in the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, with the likes of Siena, Canisius and Iona.  
 No. 5 Michigan 99, Minnesota 73: At Minneapolis, Chris Webber's two dunks capped a 21-12 second-half spurt that helped Michigan (14-2, 3-1 Big Ten) hand Minnesota (10-4, 2-3) its first home loss of the season. Webber played with a face mask because his nose was broken in practice Monday.  
 No. 19 Vanderbilt 102, No. 8 Arkansas 89: Vanderbilt (14-3, 4-1 SEC) knocked off a third top 10 team when Billy McCaffrey made four straight technical foul free throws after Nolan Richardson, the coach of the Razorbacks (12-2, 3-1), was ejected with 15:50 left, bumping the lead to seven points.  
 No. 11 Arizona 91, Arizona State 87: At Tempe, Arizona, the Wildcats (10-2, 5-0 Pac-10) came back from a 13-point deficit in the second half, thanks mainly to Ed Stokes, who got 16 of his 18 points in the second half. Stokes gave Arizona the lead for good at 83-82 when he put back an offensive rebound with 2:28 to go. He increased the lead to 85-82 with a dunk 15 seconds later. Arizona State fell to 3-4, 2-3.



Patrick Ewing, chasing Charlotte's Tyrone Bognes and the ball out of bounds, got 30 points and 13 rebounds as New York scored a season-high 114 points in avenging one of its three losses at home.

## Parish Bosses Boards As Celtics Bomb Hawks

United Press International  
 It was "Hail to the Chief" in Boston, too.  
 Not only did Robert Parish become one of three men to play in 1,300 NBA games, but Parish, nicknamed "the Chief," grabbed 15 rebounds in the third quarter Wednesday night, three shy of the league record, joining Xavier McDaniel in helping the Celtics blow out the Atlanta Hawks 121-106.  
 McDaniel scored 11 of his 27 points in the third quarter, when

179 points and pulled down 69 rebounds in 312 minutes.  
 Dominique Wilkins led the Hawks with 35 points, nine rebounds and two steals. He scored 19 of those in the first half and scored 9 of Atlanta's 15 points in the third quarter. Wilkins left the game with 3:20 left after suffering a minor injury to his right hand.  
 Cavaliers 123, Suns 117: At Richfield, Ohio, Mark Price scored 26 points and Larry Nance added 20 points and 15 rebounds for the Cavaliers. The Suns played without Charles Barkley, who was serving a one-game suspension, with a \$10,000 fine, for abuse of officials Monday at New York. The Suns, led by Richard Dumas's 23 points, lost two straight games for only the second time this season.  
 Knicks 114, Hornets 91: At New York, Patrick Ewing scored 30 points and grabbed 13 rebounds, helping the Knicks make short work of Charlotte.  
 Blazers 110, Timberwolves 94: At Minneapolis, Cliff Robinson scored 22 points, grabbed 14 rebounds and dished out eight assists to lead the Trail Blazers to their third straight win. Clyde Drexler added 20 points for the Blazers, who improved to 12-1 lifetime against the Timberwolves and 7-0 at Minnesota.  
 Sonics 111, Lakers 101: At Inglewood, California, Ricky Pierce scored 26 points and Shawn Kemp added 24 points and 11 rebounds to lead the Sonics to their 14th win in their last 17 games. The loss was the fourth in five games for the Lakers.  
 Warriors 120, Jazz 113: At Oakland, Calif., Tim Hardaway had 28 points and 13 assists to help the Warriors snap their losing streak at five games. Karl Malone had 30 points and 12 rebounds for the Jazz, who lost their second straight.

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

The Celtics outscored Atlanta, 31-15, blowing open what had been a close game.  
 Parish, who joined Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Elvin Hayes as the only players to reach the 1,300-game mark, finished with 19 rebounds. Nate Thurmond of San Francisco holds the league record with 18 in a quarter. Bill Russell of the Celtics grabbed 17 in a quarter three times and Wilt Chamberlain had 17 in a quarter once when he was with Philadelphia.  
 "The ball was coming out right tonight," Parish said. "I had good position and they were just coming at me. I was almost in very select company."  
 Parish's rebounding was helped by the Celtics defense, which harassed the Hawks into missing 18 of 23 shots from the field in the third quarter.  
 Parish, who has 68 rebounds in the Celtics' last five games, scored 13 points and blocked four shots against the Hawks. When Parish compiles a double-double the Celtics are 16-6.  
 McDaniel, a career starter with Seattle, Phoenix and New York, seems to be making the adjustment to his role as a reserve with the Celtics. Since coming off the bench over the last 12 games he has scored

## Hard Times for the Conference of Stars?

By William C. Rhoden  
 New York Times Service  
 NEW YORK — Has college basketball's Big East really slipped as badly as some say? Or is all the sniping aimed at the nation's most televised conference born out of jealousy as recruiting warfare intensifies?  
 "We don't have a great team in our league like we may have had at one time" said P.J. Carlesimo, the Seton Hall coach. "But we have a lot of good ones. Front to bottom, our league is as good as it's ever been."  
 Parity, of course, has been the Big East anthem since the mid-1980s when Syracuse, Georgetown St. John's and Villanova ruled a two-tier conference of haves and have-nots. Now the gap has closed with everyone at the top seeming to have become a little worse.  
 Consider this season: Georgetown loses to Miami, St. John's loses to Fordham, Villanova loses to St. Mary's, Providence loses to Rhode Island, and to Miami on the road.  
 Right about now, the Big East could use a victory over a highly rated nonconference opponent. Two golden opportunities present themselves this weekend.  
 On Saturday, Georgetown and its budding

freshman sensation, Othella Harrington, travel to UNLV for a game with Rollie Massimino's — can we still call them Runnin' — Rebels.  
 Harrington, without the flair or fanfare of his predecessors, Alonzo Mourning and Patrick Ewing, has put a distinctly offensive spin on the conference in scoring, at 20 points a game, second in field-goal percentage at 62.2 percent, and first in rebounding at 10.1 a game.  
 The game that could do the most for the Big East's reputation takes place Sunday when Seton Hall will play powerful North Carolina at Byrne Meadowlands Arena. Last season, the Pirates were routed by North Carolina, 83-54. A Seton Hall victory would put a halt to all the "Big East Is Dead" talk.  
 "I know people are thinking that," Carlesimo said, attempting to play down any broad implications of the game. "If win or if we lose, all we'll find out about ourselves on that day is how good we are. That's all."  
 So far this season, the Big East has barely held its own against five major conferences: the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Big Eight, the Big Ten, the Pacific-10 and the Southeastern Athletic. It has a 1-0 edge against the ACC, but

lost all three games to the Big Ten and has broken even in two games with the SEC.  
 Conference officials point to the success against the Pac-10 (a 3-1 mark) and point to Providence's upset of Arizona. But the Pac-10 is 6-14 against the five major conferences.  
 The Big East Conference's fall from grace has also taken place off the court.  
 During the 1980s, it was regarded as a conference that excelled but did it within the rules. There was an undercurrent of feeling from other conferences, however, that the Big East was somehow being protected.  
 Two years ago, the NCAA started an investigation into the Syracuse program that resulted last year in the Orangemen becoming the first Big East team to be placed on probation.  
 Mike Edwards, a senior guard, was recently reinstated after a disturbance in a Syracuse bar.  
 At Boston College, Gerrod Ahrum, was arrested on Dec. 10 on a charge of buying goods with a fraudulently obtained credit card.  
 "We may not be what we were in the mid-'80s," Carlesimo said, "but that was phenomenal. There are 34 Division I conferences in the country. We may be two or three. I can live with that. Believe me, a lot of people could live with that."

## Reynolds Set to Run After Long Layoff

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.  
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A lot can happen to a world record-holder during a long enforced layoff, and among the more important things that happened to Butch Reynolds during his disputed 28-month suspension from international track competition is Kevin Young.  
 Reynolds, who holds the world record in the 400 meters, was suspended from international competition in August 1990. He will begin to find out what he missed on Feb. 5, when he resumes sanctioned competition by running the 400 meters at the Millrose Games here.  
 Among his challengers will be Young, who shattered Edwin Moses' nine-year-old world record in the 400-meter hurdles at the Barcelona Olympics last year and was named the year's outstanding track athlete after an undefeated season.  
 In what is being billed as a race of champions, Reynolds, who is expected to be rusty after his long layoff, and Young, who will be making an uncertain transition from the hurdles — and on Madison Square Garden's banked track at that, may both be outclassed.  
 The competition also includes Antonio Pettigrew, the 1991 world 400-meter champion, and Antonio McKay, a two-time world indoor champion who is the defending Millrose champion and a six-time winner of the event.  
 All four should be relieved that Quincy Watts, the 400-meter Olympic champion, is not in the field.  
 "I'm nervous," Reynolds said this week, citing the field of "world-class athletes" and noting that he had never run against Young, who was still gearing up as a hurdler when Reynolds set the 400-meter mark — 43.29 seconds — in Zurich in 1983.  
 That was two years before Reynolds was suspended by track's world governing body, the International Amateur Athletic Association, after it accused him of having tested positive for steroids, a charge he has continued to dispute.  
 Reynolds, speaking from his training site in San Luis Obispo, California, made clear that he was still bitter about his suspension, which ran out at the end of last year.  
 "My name was tarnished," he said. "I missed the 1992 Olympic Games, the 1991 World Championships. I will never get those back."  
 Although he won a court order that was upheld by the Supreme Court and allowed him to compete in the Olympic trials and a few smaller meets last year, Reynolds, who placed fifth in the trials, paid a price.  
 Because he defied his suspension, the IAAF extended his suspension, which had been due to expire in August, through the end of the year.  
 The IAAF has also threatened a further suspension if Reynolds does not apologize for his challenging it in court. In addition to the court order, Reynolds also won a \$2.3 million judgment from a federal judge in Ohio who said the IAAF acted maliciously against him.

So far, Reynolds said, he has not been able to collect any of the money because the federation, based in London, has no assets in the United States.  
 [The IAAF plans no further disciplinary action against Reynolds but is considering a libel suit. The Associated Press reported. The organization's general secretary, Istvan Gyulai, said from Jakarta that the Reynolds situation is expected to be discussed this weekend at an IAAF Council meeting.]  
 For the moment, Reynolds said, he was concentrating on a series of personal goals, including winning both indoor and outdoor championships and breaking 45 seconds in the Millrose.  
 Reynolds, who is training on the flat and hasn't run on a banked track in three years, knows that won't be a cinch.  
 "With four guys going for that curve," he said, "something is going to have to give."

## Williams Missing on FISA List

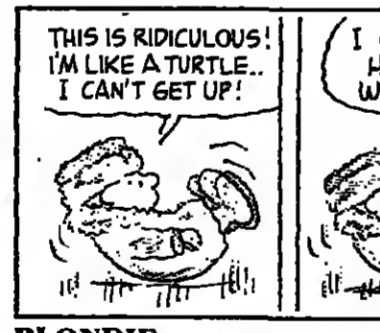
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
 PARIS — The Williams-Rennett team that was a run-away winner of last year's championship was a glaring absentee Thursday when the entries for this season's Formula One races were announced by the International Motor Sports Federation.  
 FISA, which listed 13 teams and 26 cars as entered for the season by Thursday's deadline, did not rule out a late entry by the British team, which has signed three-time world champions Alain Prost and Ayrton Senna as its drivers.  
 But under the terms of the Concordat Agreement among FISA, the teams and the drivers, teams already approved must vote on admitting a late or incorrect entry.  
 "The situation is complicated," said FISA's spokesman, Francesco Longanesi. "If the inscription had been done in good and due form, there would not have been any problem. That is not the case for everyone. An exception is not expected. The ball is in the camp of the teams."  
 Though FISA would not provide any explanation of what had happened, the French sports daily L'Equipe reported Thursday that there had been a mix-up between Williams, FISA and the Formula One Constructors Association.  
 L'Equipe said Williams had sent the forms to FOCA's president, Bernie Ecclestone, but that the forms had not reached FISA before the deadline.  
 Former Olympic decathlon champion Daley Thompson announced a sporting comeback Thursday — as a racing driver.  
 The 34-year-old Briton, who quit track and field after tearing a leg tendon trying to qualify for the Barcelona Olympics, has signed up as a works driver for Peugeot in this year's National Saloon Car Cup. (Reuters, AP)

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M SUFFERIN' THE CONSEQUENCES"

### PEANUTS



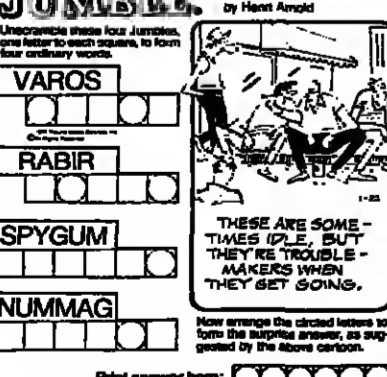
### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### WIZARD of ID



### JUMBLE



### BLONDIE



### REX MORGAN



### BEETLE BAILEY



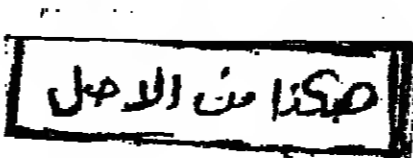
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OBSERVER

The Obstreperous Press

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Clinton administration hit the ground stumbling. Let us count the omens: the Ron Brown lobbyists' bash, the Zoe Baird Peruvian maid oversight, the Bill Clinton hold-it-just-a-minute attitude on campaign promises to middle-class American taxpayers and impoverished Haitian refugees.

Brown was blithely ignoring the president-elect's attempts to set higher ethical standards than ever before.

Meanwhile, Brown decided he wouldn't accept the party after all and Clinton said he and Brown were rethinking a few things about the future of Brown's relationship with his old customers.

The problem with the Brown matter was that, after so much hullabaloo about the coming of a new moral order, it looked as though the new administration would, for business at least, mean business as usual.

Then Zoe Baird's illegal immigrant maid overtook the Ron Brown news. Zoe Baird, who is to be attorney general, had not only employed illegal immigrants off the books, but seemed to be claiming ignorance of the law, which is every moviegoer knows all too well, is no excuse.

The Baird story is rife with trivialities of the sort that may not amount to a hill of beans to higher Washington but tend to infuriate the masses who telephone talk-radio stations. Too many other American women employ household help and have been put through the wringer by the federal tax police and the Social Security people.

Angry questions about Zoe Baird poured from the radio even though she apologized to the Senate Judiciary Committee: Didn't know? Well how come, if she didn't know, she suddenly paid up all the previously unpaid taxes after the attorney general job came through?

Dreadful tales filled the air: A caller told of paying her cleaning woman's Social Security, thus bringing the cleaning woman to the attention of the IRS, which had been persecuting the poor creature ever since. It is the stuff that a people baffled by foreign policy debate can sink teeth into.

Zoe Baird's defenders say her offense is too trivial to disqualify anyone for an office notable in modern times as a stronghold of incompetence, malfeasance and corrupt political financing.

Still, it provides one more opportunity for people like the author of this very column to cry out to Martin F. Fitzwater, "Look, Marlin! No Democrats!"

New York Times Service

A government that can get into this many pickles before it even became a government promises plenty of refreshment for those of us who still miss Laurel and Hardy.

The press traditionally tends to be sassier to Democratic than to Republican presidents, of course. That's probably because Republicans have cunningly persuaded the public that the press is a Democratic tool.

Cunning Martin Fitzwater, Bush press secretary, was on one of the breakfast TV shows last week clouding American minds with this dubious proposition. It was probably true 50 years ago when newspapering was a miserably paid occupation and reporters lived next door to cops and meat packers.

Nowadays they live in Georgetown and Chevy Chase, Maryland, entertain senators, play golf, shun gin, keep themselves in shape and send the children to private schools. The profile suggests young Republicans, or at least a success-oriented professional class aware that interesting political views may hurt their chances of getting ahead.

This sense of professionalism makes them vulnerable to the tireless Republican effort to depict them as vilely biased Democrats. As a result, to prove it ain't so, press people tend to breathe heavily on Democrats who aren't shaving up and lean extra hard on them when they err.

The erring has been intense. Here was insouciant Ronald Brown, the lawyer-lobbyist soon to be secretary of commerce, accepting the hospitality of corporations that proposed to finance an inauguration gala in his honor. Moreover, Brown had told the Senate that as secretary he would recuse himself from dealings with former corporate clients only for his first year in office.

Newspapers objected that



The effortless grace of Audrey Hepburn: At left, as Unicef ambassador last February; inset, at the age of 21, and in "War and Peace" in 1956.

Audrey Hepburn: The Enchanting Gamin

By Martha Sherrill

Washington Post Service

SHE had a calmness and spiritedness and gentility that many people would come to explain as breeding, but it seemed way beyond that. Audrey Hepburn, 63, who died Wednesday at her home in Tolochenaz, Switzerland, after a long bout with cancer, made you want to stand straight, talk with a slight English accent, lose weight, wear sunglasses and huge hats, buy little black dresses, and then maybe move to Manhattan and throw crowded cocktail parties that lasted all night until you decided to take a Checker cab down Fifth Avenue to watch the sun come up in front of Tiffany's.

Audrey Hepburn had enchantment to her, and an effortless grace. In every role, not just as Holly Golightly in "Breakfast at Tiffany's," she transcended gloom and everydayness with a rare combination of fragility and abandon and ancient European wisdom. She had allure — the perfect

"Gigi" on stage — but it was unlike anybody else's.

If you see "Charade," a picture she made in 1963 with Cary Grant, you'll notice she matches him, line by line, in elegance and relaxed charm. They are just friends, but in one scene she stands a little too close, puts her finger inside the cleft in his chin and asks, "How do you shave in there?"

She was scrawny and bony. Her nose was a little lumpy, her eyebrows were too dark, and her chest? It looked like a boy's. But she was something, wasn't she? She walked like a dancer, had trained as a dancer, and in all those full and swirling skirts she had a waist that nobody — not even Scarlett O'Hara — came close to.

"I was just sort of launched on this career," she said in 1985, during a trip to Washington. "I went from one picture to the other, really, trying to sort of catch up with myself. I was totally unaware of the great significance of doing my first movie."

Looking back now, it seems she was always playing in some rags-to-riches or

riches-to-rags story that pivoted about her natural aristocratic bearing. In "Roman Holiday" she was a princess who slums as a commoner and falls in love with a newspaperman — made remotely believable because he's played by Gregory Peck.

In "Sabrina" she played the chauffeur's gangly daughter who goes off to Paris for a couple years and comes back transformed — Voilà! — into a woman just like Audrey Hepburn, and suddenly the heirs, Humphrey Bogart and William Holden, are both in love with her. She was the perfect Eliza Doolittle, even though Marnie Nixon did her singing.

She was a brat too, a free spirit, an early beatnik sort of creature, but a creature. Exotic and liberated and loony and Bohemian. Her romantic leads always seemed to be old men — but she made you not notice their hairpieces or the glue that held them there. She brought cool air and life into every room, onto every screen, and into all the old guys. There was Bogart in "Sa-

brina," when she was 25 and he was 54. There was Fred Astaire in "Funny Face," dancing on the street in front of her Paris window — she was 28 and he was 58. In "Love in the Afternoon," she was 28 and Gary Cooper was 56.

In the past 15 years, although she did make a few movies, she was visible mostly in her work for children. We'd see a photograph of her on a Unicef tour — because she was its "goodwill ambassador" — in some dry setting in Africa perhaps, holding a child and smiling, her chin always up, her lips parted to reveal her wonderfully crooked teeth, her face, well, completely undiminished. She seemed to live as gracefully as her body moved.

This gamine-turned-legend transcended fad and the phoniness of her profession, and the seediness. She never seemed to be trying, or wanting. She existed — and what you saw on the screen always seemed to be only Audrey Hepburn, simply existing, but you know? That was enough.

PEOPLE

Solshenitsyn Accepts An Award, In Absentia

Ever since he arrived in the United States from the Soviet Union in 1974, Alexander Solzhenitsyn has refused to accept any kind of degree and awards that institutions and universities have tried to bestow upon him. So the National Arts Club in New York considered it a coup when the Nobel laureate agreed to let it give him a medal of honor at the club's 25th-annual literary awards dinner. But he, still wouldn't agree to leave his home in Vermont, so his wife, Natalya, and their son Igat picked up the medal.

The media scrutiny finally got to Princess Diana. The princess, at a London center for Asians, turned on a persistent photographer on Thursday and told him to stop pestering her. Duncan Rahman, a freelance photographer, was twice warned away from the estranged wife of Prince Charles by detectives but he carried on to her irritation. "Please, please," Diana snapped, "will you leave me alone. Stop pestering me." Her irritation recalled an incident several years ago, when Queen Elizabeth's daughter, Princess Anne, turned on members of the press and told them to "Naff Off!"

President Jorge Serrano Elias of Guatemala, a born-again Christian, blamed leftist guerrilla "manifestation" for a television report that he visited a swank New York City club. The U.S. Spanish-language network Univision aired footage of Serrano leaving the club. Serrano did not directly deny the report, but his press secretary did. He said the president had been eating in a restaurant in the neighborhood.

"Mr. Television," the comedian Milton Berle, has celebrated his 80th year in show business with a Hollywood Press Club gala. Berle, who will be 85 this year, looked back on a career of successes in vaudeville, nightclubs, Broadway radio, feature films and television. He began his career as the Buster Brown kid in shoe advertisements and appeared in many silent films as a child.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Page 6

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, North America, and Asia, with temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from Jan. 21.

BOOKS

PUSH COMES TO SHOVE By Twyla Tharp. 376 pages. \$24.50. Bantam. Reviewed by Alan M. Kriegsmann. THERE'S a lot of push and a great deal of shove to this middle century's era-defining dance-choreographers. No surprise — the writing is like Tharp's dancing and her dances, jittery with nervous edge, dense with ideas, delivered in staccato jobs. There's a pugilistic bravado in much of Tharp's choreography. In the book, her opponents range from her pushy mother to her lovers, her working partners, a recalcitrant public, and unappreciative funders and critics, but above all, herself, riven by conflict

between ambition and dedication, despair and confidence. These personal traits, however, are inseparable from the qualities that have secured her a sizable niche in the pantheon of dance art of our time. In accord with a quintessentially American impulse in dance history of this century, Tharp has effected a stunning rapprochement of the highbrow and the low, reconciling classical ballet and modern dance and infusing both with rich draughts from popular music and vernacular dance, from jazz and folk and bluegrass to rock and beyond. Chutzpah could have been her middle name. Feisty, driven, brainy and indefatigable from the start, she has always seen herself as a combatant. One day as a young teenager in rural California, where her Quaker family had moved from their Indi-

ana farm, she clubbed a large rattlesnake into insensibility with a boot. "By the time Daddy arrived, the snake was regaining consciousness. My father grabbed the boot, pushed me back, then quickly knocked the snake to the ground and chopped its head off from behind. I was scolded but not spanked — my father probably applauded my nerve. But whatever he said didn't matter because I remained high from the physical exhilaration; the fright, the battle, the victory, all made my adrenaline surge. I had tapped directly into the primitive drive that celebrates brave physical conquest, good over evil, through ceremonial performances. I had created my first dance." It isn't all that hard to extrapolate from the snake episode to the creator of "Bad Smells," "Fait Accompli," "Short Stories," "The Cather-

ine Wheel," "In the Upper Room," and even the audacious, smart, funny ballet she made for Mikhail Baryshnikov and American Ballet Theatre in 1976, the one that lent its name to the title of this book. Speaking of Baryshnikov, sensation-seekers will swiftly nose out the passage in which Tharp describes their short-lived sexual liaison. Of far greater interest, artistically and psychologically, is her discussion of working with the ex-Soviet ballet luminary on "Push Comes To Shove." Many have looked on Tharp's innovative ventures into Broadway theater, the movies and television as symptomatic of her career-long quest for popular success on a scale hardly ever achieved in the dance world. There's a lot to this, but brass was always innate with her. At her first meeting with Robert

Joffrey to discuss making a work for his company, she told him that she had never really seen his company "but maybe I could do a new full-length 'Swan Lake.'" From the large doses of introspective analysis, it might be surmised that Tharp undertook the book largely as a form of self-discovery and therapy. These parts come across, however, as needlessly indulgent and minimally enlightening. But the book has very substantial values of other kinds: as a perceptive chronicle of a highly significant career and artistic epoch; as an insider's view of the hardship, challenge and reward of the choreographic calling, and as a testament to the thought process of a truly seminal dance artist.

Alan M. Kriegsmann is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott. THE 1992 New York bridge year ended on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1993, three days late, at the Visa International Hotel at the World Trade Center in Manhattan. The concluding event at the Greater New York Bridge Association's winter regional championships was the four-session Swiss team championship. The championship was won by Michael Rosenberg, Gail Greenberg, Jill Blanchard and Debbie Zuckerman, all of Manhattan, and Steve Zolotov of Los Vegas, Nevada, and Richard Pavelicek Jr. of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Zolotov helped his team win the main event by taking advantage of a slight defensive slip on the diamond deal. His four-spade contract, reached after West had opened the bidding, was a shaky proposition. Even with a favorable spade situation, it might seem that he was doomed to lose a club trick, a diamond trick and at least two heart tricks since West was almost sure to have the heart ace. West led the diamond ace and shifted to a trump. South took diamonds' ace and king, removing the queen, and led a club to his ace. When this collected two small cards, he was able to throw two hearts from dummy on diamond winners and lead a club. West had to win the king and was employed, with a choice between conceding as ruff-and-shuff or permitting the heart king to score. In the post-mortem West discovered that he should have thrown his club king under the ace at the fourth trick. His partner would then have had the entry he needed to lead a heart and defeat the game. In the reply the same condition failed because West made the imaginative opening lead of the club dance, removing all chance of an endplay.

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